

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
mp. 43-36 (S-2). Tomorrow sunny.
temp. 46-41 (S-3). LONDON: Partly
p. 46-36 (T-2). Tomorrow similar.
temp. 46-41 (S-3). CHANNEL:
SE. Overcast. Temp. 49-54 (S-12).
Sunday. Temp. 55-56 (S-14). Tem-
p. 49-55 (S-14).
NATIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2.

Austria 9 S.
Belgium 22 S.
Denmark 22 S.
Eire (inc. N.I.) 17 S.
Finland 17 S.
France 17 S.
Germany 17 S.
Greece 17 S.
Great Britain 17 S.
India 17 S.
Iran 17 S.
Italy 17 S.
Japan 17 S.
Lebanon 17 S.
Luxembourg 17 S.
Morocco 17 S.
Netherlands 17 S.
Norway 17 S.
Portugal 17 S.
Spain 17 S.
Sweden 17 S.
Switzerland 17 S.
Turkey 17 S.
U.S. Military 17 S.
Yugoslavia 17 S.

50 PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1972 Established 1887

Sees Division Ratified by World

Honecker Favors 2 Germanys

L. Sulzberger
Nov. 23 (NYT).—Honecker, the Communist East German leader, declared today that "history has made the decision" in two separate Germanys rather than a united one. In an interview, Mr. Honecker said that "it is an advantage to see two sovereign Germanys on German soil." He said, however, that the heavily fenced border between the two Germanys should be regarded as "realities." He said that his government already had unofficially begun the subject of exchanging recognition. He said that the state or foreign trade, where he lived States, where he lived "concrete" promoting trade.

Mr. Honecker, first secretary of the East German Communist party, warned West Germany to refrain "from interfering in the internal affairs of the German Democratic Republic" but foresaw improved relations. He said he thought the European Security Conference, in which both Germanys are to participate, "will help to prevent the disaster of a third world war."

The East German leader expressed readiness to "extend economic and cultural relations and also to establish diplomatic relations" with the United States and other Western countries, and he foresaw both Germanys joining the United Nations soon.

Asked if he thought that at some distant date Germany might again be reunified, he replied through an interpreter: "As far as I can see, this question does not arise at all. The G.D.R. will continue to develop on a Socialist basis as an inseparable part of the Socialist community. On the other hand, not only the present Bonn government but its opposition stresses the need for basing West German relations on the Western alliance."

"We think that on this issue history has already made the decision. And we think this is an advantage to the world—to see two independent sovereign states on German soil."

Mr. Honecker, who is colloquially known as "Der Grosse Chef"—the big chief—succeeded Walter Ulbricht last year as the real power here. A well-built man of medium height with

Mr. Sulzberger's column, also on Mr. Honecker, is on Page 6.

Romanians Cause Stir In Helsinki

Urge Equality at Security Talks

By James Goldsborough
HELSINKI, Nov. 23 (AP).—The first working session of the 34-nation preparatory talks on European security and cooperation was dominated today by what was being called here the "Romanian episode"—a strong plea by the Romanians that each delegation, large or small, have equal time and equal rights.

What would otherwise have been a dreary session arguing out the operating procedure for this conference, was transformed when the Romanians came in angry at not being given the floor during yesterday's opening session. They made it clear that they did not want it to happen again.

Some conference sources were pleased by the outburst. They said it was a good precedent and indicated that the smaller countries were not ready to let the bigger ones dominate these talks, which are expected to last into 1973.

Rigorous Rules Sought
Romania today was defending the adoption of rigorous procedural rules that would have assured, in the chief Romanian delegate's words, "equal participation in all phases of the conference" on all working groups and in all consultations and any voting.

Opposing this was a French proposal that the conference be organized much more informally, proceeding by consensus and not by votes—what the French have been calling an "ambassador's salon."

Valentin Ipatiu, the chief Romanian delegate, met with the conference chairman, Richard Toettermann of Finland, this morning following the incident yesterday in which Romania asked for the floor and was refused it.

The Romanians had wanted to propose a system of rotating deputy chairmen—which they did today—to give each delegation the opportunity to hold the chair during the talks. An informed source said Mr. Toettermann had agreed and had said that he had not expected to begin a procedural debate on opening day. The conference has not acted on the Romanian proposal.

"Consensus" Cited
In the words of a Romanian official, the delegation was angry today because Mr. Toettermann "had not respected the consensus" when he did not give them the floor.

At one point in this morning's 90-minute proceedings, Mr. Ipatiu told the delegates, "Everyone should get a clear chance to speak—it is the democratic way."

He also indicated that the Romanians would push for maximum publicity during the talks so that no secret arrangements could be made. In this, he was reflecting some privately expressed fears among the smaller delegations that the larger countries might try to arrange things privately.

"Corridor Talks" Likely
Informed sources indicated that it was likely that a large measure of the business here would be carried out in private, bilateral meetings and "corridor talks." Under this procedure, much of the work would be accomplished outside the conference room and the plenary sessions would simply put a stamp of approval on it.

These sources said it was clear that the most difficult business to be accomplished here was the establishment of an agenda for the full conference expected next year.

The most difficult part, the sources said, will be when the Western countries bring up the question of "free movement," which means movement of people, ideas and information between East and West.

Opposition Indicated
Both the Soviet Union and East Germany have indicated through various sources that they think the West's call for free movement is an attempt to "interfere in the socialist political situation."

The NATO countries, on the other hand, often have indicated that they thought the security conference was an attempt to cause NATO to lower its guard, an example of the suspicion lingering on both sides.

Despite that, the sources indicated that the talks had gotten off to a good start and that an open approach was being adopted by all delegations.

Although the Warsaw Pact countries are urging that these talks be finished quickly so that the full conference can begin by next spring, U.S. sources have indicated that they do not think the work can be finished here before January or February.



Norwegian frigate and an airplane searching for the mysterious object yesterday.

But Oslo Says It's Not a Foreign Vessel

Mystery Object Hunted in Norwegian Fjord

From Wire Dispatches
OSLO, Nov. 23.—Norway breathed easier tonight after a 13-day hunt for a submerged submarine in one of its fjords, which had its navy dropping depth charges in an inlet about 150 kilometers inland.

No foreign nuclear submarine was forced to surface, and the Defense Command tonight issued a communiqué saying that the submerged object was not a submarine. It did not elaborate.

Later tonight, however, witnesses said they sighted green and yellow flares coming from the search area and police along the Sognefjord said they had seen a large dark object for seven minutes before it disappeared.

Naval vessels were immediately called to the area.

Officials refused to comment on tonight's reported sightings, but the Defense Command said that the search is continuing.

The hunt began Nov. 10, when reports came in that a submarine periscope had been sighted in the Sognefjord, a 15-kilometer-wide bay on the northern side of the 200-kilometer-long Sognefjord, about 150 kilometers from the North Sea.

The mouth of the Sognefjord was completely closed by Norwegian naval vessels and experts confidently declared that the submarine would find it difficult to slip out of the comparatively shallow waters and into the deeper waters of the Sognefjord itself.

Two British anti-submarine helicopters were called upon to take part in the hunt. They were withdrawn yesterday without reporting any positive results.

Last night, Norwegian naval vessels blasted an area in the Sognefjord with depth charges as a warning, but kept them at a safe distance from where they suspected the submarine could be.

Recalling that a number of foreign submarines had been sighted in Norwegian fjords in recent years, naval experts speculated that this craft could be a Soviet submarine from the Arctic Fleet seeking good resting places amid Norway's rugged fjords.

Officials said that since the object had remained submerged for 13 days, it was probably a

The newspaper Le Monde, meanwhile, uncovered the titillating fact that the villa where the meetings are taking place was once a roadside dance hall with rooms upstairs. It was purchased after World War II by the artist Fernand Léger, who died in 1955. His wife gave the villa to the French Communist party, with which he had been closely associated. The villa has since been used as a party retreat.

Le Monde interviewed a 72-year-old villager of Gif-sur-Yvette who remembers the old days: "In that room where they are meeting, before the 1940 war there was a player-piano and dancing. The house was an inn, then, called the Big Linden. Upstairs there were rooms... I know them all. Youth must have its fling."

The chief difficulty which has arisen in the secret talks over the convening of the international conference on Vietnam, after the cease-fire, is a growing lack of confidence which is signaling the United States and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Paris Snag: Post-Truce Meetings

But Long Talks Indicate Progress

By Don Cook
PARIS, Nov. 23.—The U.S. and North Vietnamese secret negotiations for peace have run into difficulties over arrangements for an international conference which the negotiators have agreed should be convened within 30 days of a cease-fire in Vietnam.

Sources close to the negotiations say, however, that the snags are not likely to delay or hinder the conclusion of the cease-fire agreement itself. The difficulties involve the list of participants, the site, the chairmanship and the organization of the conference. But if the disagreements cannot be resolved in the secret talks, the details will simply be left to be worked out in the 30 days after the cease-fire, before the conference is due to convene.

Henry A. Kissinger, the U.S. presidential aide, and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho met for six hours today—in their longest meeting of the current negotiating round, which began Monday. They now have spent 20 hours at the conference table in a two-story villa at Gif-sur-Yvette, 15 miles southwest of Paris. The length of their talks is the best evidence that progress toward a peace agreement is being maintained.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho emerged from the villa several times today—strolling in the garden in animated conversation, a Vietnamese interpreter between them. They walked to the gates of the villa to pose for photographers, who now besiege the hitherto secret meeting place, but the two negotiators ignored calls to shake hands for pictures.

Former Peace Hall

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SPACE—Mass of cars in central London yesterday during the 24-hour railway strike. Emergency arrangements were made, and parking meters were free.

Over New Train

st Total Railway Strike

s British Road Traffic

Nov. 23 (AP).—British commuters from work today nationwide strike nears. Others buckled or fought their way through the strike. Only one of the commuter trains got away in the evening.

own of the state-aid system was disrupted for a handful of hours. Only one of the commuter trains got away in the evening.

None left to take home in the evening.

er strike was called by the Society of Engineers and Firemen. Friday two non-union executives in a high-speed train 600 yards to a further development

traffic was up by more than 30 percent, and the evening rush hours were reported worse.

The one commuter train that did make it to London was the 8:40 a.m. from Aylesbury, about 30 miles northwest of London. It was driven by NUR member Bill Allen. "My union didn't strike," he explained, "and besides I'm retiring next month."

Many grateful passengers at Marylebone Station stopped to shake Bill's hand when they arrived.

When Hungry, Onassis Eats

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Sheldon Tannen and Bob Krienderer waited on Aristotle Onassis at the "21" club yesterday. Mr. Krienderer recommended the knockwurst—along with hamburgers—the only thing available—and Mr. Tannen fetched the order.

Mr. Krienderer and Mr. Tannen were there because they are two of the owners of "21" and it has been struck by cooks, waiters and bartenders. Mr. Onassis was at the club because he was hungry.

Toughest Crackdown Since '39 Seen

Dublin Launches Major Drive To Curtail Activities by IRA

By Bernard Weinraub
DUBLIN, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The Irish government, under British pressure for years to crack down on the Irish Republican Army, has launched a major legal effort to curb the organization.

Government officials said today that the highly publicized arrest here on Sunday of Sean MacStiofain, the chief of staff of the IRA's terrorist Provisional wing, was only one in a series of moves to splinter the group.

"The IRA to us represents a group of serious, dangerous criminals," Desmond O'Malley, the aggressive, 33-year-old minister of justice, said in an interview. "They are hindering the reunification of our country by driving even deeper wedges between Catholic and Protestant communities in the North."

Politicians here claim privately that the government moves foreshadow the toughest drive against the IRA since 1959-60 when more than 300 terrorists were imprisoned, including about a half-dozen who were eventually executed for killing policemen and several who died after starvation protests. Mr. MacStiofain has said that he would take neither food nor water until his release.

In recent months, the government has brought more than 100 IRA members before special courts on such charges as illegal possession of arms, incitement to riot and belonging to an outlawed organization. Most of the defendants have been sent to the Curragh military camp, in central Ireland, for two-year terms.

Astronaut Lovell to Quit

HOUSTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Astronaut James A. Lovell, who has spent more time in space than any other American, says he is preparing to leave the space program. "I am looking at several possibilities, but nothing will happen before the end of Apollo 17 or the end of the year," he said. The Apollo-17 moonshot will be launched Dec. 6.

No Violent Acts for First 60 Days

Hanoi Sets Strict Truce Rules for Its Troops

By Fox Butterfield
SAIGON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—American intelligence officials report that Hanoi has ordered Communist forces in South Vietnam, both Viet Cong and North Vietnamese, to observe a cease-fire scrupulously for the first 60 days after it goes into effect and to refrain from all acts of vengeance, assassination and terrorism during that period.

U.S. officials say the order was issued with the highest priority early this month.

According to intelligence analysts who have studied captured versions of the directive, it repeats earlier instructions to Communist troops to seize as much territory as possible in the few days just before a cease-fire is signed; this is what the Communists apparently sought to do in the last week of October, when they first expected a peace accord to be signed.

But the order, addressed particularly to "our Southern brethren," warns that there must be no violence after that, except in self-defense. The directive predicts that the Saigon government will violate the cease-fire, arresting thousands of its political opponents and fighting to win back lost territory.

A Sanction for War
While the directive does not specify what Hanoi will do after the 60-day limit, these sources report, it implies that Hanoi feels such violations by Saigon would give North Vietnam international sanction to restart the war.

There have been a variety of signs that President Nguyen Van Thieu's government might provide such pretext. His security police have drawn up long lists of opposition political figures who would be arrested when an accord is signed, some American officials believe, and the police throughout the country are known to have received instructions to arrest anyone who flies a Communist flag.

In addition, Saigon has launched a campaign to prevent Communist political activity after a cease-fire by establishing "people's anti-Communist political struggle committees." About 5,000 army and police cadets have been dispatched to villages to set up these committees.

Hanoi's directive ordering its forces to obey a cease-fire was considered so important, some U.S. officials say, that it was signed by Le Duan, the first secretary of North Vietnam's Lao Dong

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MOCK WARFARE—Dummy made to resemble a South Vietnamese soldier sitting behind a machine gun outside the perimeter of Firebase Anne near Quang Tri.

United Press International.

After Commons Setback on EEC Immigration

Heath Cabinet Braces for More Challenges

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Nov. 23 (WP).—The Conservative government braced today for more attacks on its policies because of the surprising large margin of its House of Commons defeat last night on its proposal to adapt immigration rules to European Economic Community membership.

The government's proposal, giving EEC workers preference over those coming from Commonwealth countries, was rejected in

the House of Commons by a vote of 275 to 240.

The defeat affected the government's prestige rather than its existence. In a parliamentary system, ruling parties expect to carry all their measures and Prime Minister Edward Heath had thought that his immigration measures would survive by a narrow margin.

The announcement of the vote results just before midnight brought cries of "Resign!" and "Out!" from the opposition Labor

party benches. But Mr. Heath had made it plain in advance that he had no intention of resigning if defeated. In the government's view, this was an issue of secondary importance and there was no need to call a general election if the government's proposal did go down to defeat.

Wilson's Demand

Labor party leader Harold Wilson today told Mr. Heath that he should resign if he "had any sense of honor." Mr. Wilson and other Laborites harried Conservative floor leader James Prior to say whether the government would bow to last night's vote or whether it would try to jam the same bill through.

Mr. Prior replied: "The government is now reviewing the content of these rules in the light of the decision and the views expressed in the debate, and will bring amended rules before the House in due course."

Earlier today, Mr. Heath and his ministers reviewed their parliamentary defeat. Officials said the cabinet decided to wait a few weeks before trying to get roughly the same legislation through Parliament.

Unusual Amalgam

Last night's vote majority was an unusual amalgam of forces. It included virtually all Labor MPs, who oppose the government as a matter of politics, plus other MPs—those who dislike the Common Market and those who regarded the proposed immigration rules as too restrictive. The Liberal party, with only seven members in the Commons, said its MPs would vote against the rules change on the grounds that the proposed regulations would abuse civil liberties.

The Conservative party has a 26-seat majority in the Commons. Thus, it was the rebellion on his own back benches that brought Mr. Heath to grief last night. Only seven Tories voted against the measure but 30 to 25 abstained, a noteworthy display of dissent.

EEC and Uganda Issues

Virtually all are on the Conservative party's right wing, which does not approve of Britain's entry into the Common

Airport Police Seize Man

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 23 (AP).—A man armed with a revolver was spotted standing near a National Airlines boarding gate at the airport here yesterday. He was arrested by three officers on a weapons charge. Police identified the man as Ronald George Polokar, 23, of Orlando. He was charged with possession of a deadly weapon and assaulting a police officer.

Market on Jan. 1. In addition, many Conservatives felt that under the proposed rules change, white workers from Australia, Canada and New Zealand would be taking a second place in the job queue to "foreigners" from the Continent.

Other back-benchers had been looking for a chance to rap Mr. Heath for taking in expelled Asians from Uganda, for adopting wage-and-price controls and for softening his hard line against trade unions. Last night, this group found its opportunity.

The rejected measures would have given immigrant workers from the eight other Common Market nations the right to enter Britain freely in search of work and reside here as long as they held jobs. The government had no choice in the matter. Free movement of labor is a cardinal principle of the Common Market.

Commonwealth immigrants, white and black, have been denied free entry since 1963, when the government decided that it must curb the inflow of colored workers to avoid race problems. Since then, Commonwealth immigrants have been accepted only in limited numbers and if they had prearranged a job with an employer.

The only change the new rules would have made for them was to limit their stay to 12 months. A Commonwealth white worker, once in, can stay here for three years, with indefinite prolongations of that term.

Exodus Expected

Immigrants from Continental Europe are likely to be outnumbered by Britons who will search for better jobs in the Netherlands and Germany.

But emotions have been riding high, disregarding these facts. The Daily Express commissioned a Louis Harris poll in three constituencies where by-elections for Parliament seats will soon be held. Unsurprisingly, 50 percent of those polled said that Commonwealth workers should have the first crack at British jobs while less than 20 percent wanted the preference for Common Market citizens.

The government must open Britain's doors to Common Market workers on the Jan. 1 entry date. So it will simply make some minor changes in its immigration rules and bring them back to the Commons.

The next time, Mr. Heath might hold off on changing measures that apply to Commonwealth citizens, to avoid the disturbing comparison.

The larger question is whether, once having smelled blood, the anti-Heath Conservatives again will join Labor and force the government into an election sooner than it had planned.

Kennedy Asks NATO to Aid Atlantic Ties

Javits Warns Meeting Of Polarization Peril

By David Binder

BONN, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Top Democrats and Republicans, led by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, took the rostrum at the North Atlantic assembly here today to call for a renewal of transatlantic ties between the United States and West Europe.

Sen. Kennedy, D. Mass., told the meeting of 200 legislators that the war in Indochina had caused much of Europe's readiness with the United States.

Recalling that his brother, the late President John F. Kennedy, had sought a system of transatlantic cooperation, he said, one day after the ninth anniversary of his death: "I can think of no more fitting memorial to him than that we work together for the realization of his dream."

Sen. Javits, R. N.Y., told the delegates from the 14 member countries of NATO that the choice facing Europe was "polarization on the two sides of the Atlantic or closer Atlantic unity and integration."

Finlandization

Sen. Javits put his foot in it with his original statement on behalf of the so-called Committee of Nine by saying that West Europe faced the possible danger of "Finlandization."

When reminded that this could be interpreted as a slur against neutral Finland, where the talks on a general European security conference have just begun, he manfully retracted the usage and had it struck from the record.

It appeared that the majority of the legislators from Europe and the United States were as attracted as much as they were repelled by the prospects of renewed tensions between East and West in this region.

Again and again, warnings were raised against the growing Soviet military potential and again and again the parliamentarians spoke of the prospects for greater East-West cooperation in the spirit of détente.

One issue on which there was unanimity concerned the military use of weather. The assembly adopted a resolution this afternoon calling for a global pact barring interference with the climate.

The resolution was drafted by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D. R.I., and submitted through the assembly's Scientific Committee.

Follows Sealed Plan

Sen. Pell noted that he had started his proposal for worldwide protection of seabeds from use of nuclear weapons confirmed in a United Nations convention in the same fashion five years ago in the NATO assembly.

Today's resolution, similar to one submitted to the U.S. Senate earlier this year, calls for prohibition of any activity designed to influence the environment as a weapon of war. This includes "weather modification," such as rain-cloud seeding, which Sen. Pell believes was used for war purposes in Vietnam by the United States, provoking earthquakes and attempting to change ocean currents or start tidal waves.

Sen. Pell hopes that the resolution will reach the UN and be adopted as a global treaty in the same fashion as his sealed resolution.

Norway Navy Hunts 'Object'

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Norwegian navy, which can remain under water for a long time or that the ship had somehow succeeded in surfacing unnoticed to "breathe."

A member of the Norwegian Storting, an expert on defense matters, announced in parliament that the object was "almost certainly a Warsaw Pact vessel."

The expert supporter's opinion by saying that there had been "serious electronic jamming" before the underwater object was detected and "we all know how advanced the Soviet Union is in electronic warfare."

The government remained in close touch with the military but it did not say how it would react should the submerged object turn out to be a Soviet nuclear submarine violating the northern flank of the NATO alliance.

Jean Genet Reported Expelled by Jordan

BEIRUT, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The Jordanian government today expelled French playwright Jean Genet, Palestinian guerrilla sources said.

Genet arrived in Amman four days ago after visits to Lebanon and Syria. He is writing the Middle East to write a book about the Arab struggle against Israel.

The sources said he was deported from Jordan "because he is a great friend of the Palestinian revolution."



SOLDIER BOY—A 15-year-old veteran of the CIA-sponsored "secret army" of Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, head of pro-government hill tribesmen in Laos. The boy has been fighting with the group for two years.

GIs Eat Thanksgiving Turkey, While B-52s Hammer North

SAIGON, Nov. 23 (AP).—The 28,000 American troops still in South Vietnam today celebrated what may be their last Thanksgiving Day in this country, while B-52 bombers continued their relentless attacks on supply bases in the North Vietnamese peninsula.

American troops dined on canned turkey, sweet potatoes and pumpkin pie. Many of them were hoping that a cease-fire agreement would get them home for Christmas. GIs in Quang Tri and other combat areas received their traditional dinners by helicopter.

Dublin Moves Against IRA

(Continued from Page 1)

group's emotionally historic support in the country.

EEC Vote Cited

The recent Common Market referendum here, when a surprisingly large five-to-one majority supported entry into the European Economic Community, was viewed as cementing the government's overall position and a sharp blow to the IRA. Both the IRA Provisionals and the Marxist Official wing, which also will be affected by the new measure, actively opposed Ireland's entry into the EEC.

Another factor in the crackdown is the realization by Dublin officials that the IRA—both the Provisionals, and relatively quiescent Officials—view Northern Ireland as part of a national struggle for an all-Ireland republic. Riots and disturbances against the police in Ballyshannon, County Donegal, as well as the border town of Dundalk, have stirred anxiety in the government.

Opposing politicians say that so long as extremists limited their activities to Ulster, the Lynch government stepped aloof of pressure to curb the IRA. Once the IRA was seen to pose a threat to the Irish government in the south, however, Mr. Lynch reacted and moved against the group.

Although government officials deny that British pressures spurred them, there has been worry here over London's success in convincing foreign governments—especially the United States and members of the EEC—that the IRA effort in Northern Ireland was often equipped and supplied from the South.

Mine Wounds Soldier

BEIRUT, Nov. 23 (AP).—A British soldier was badly wounded today when he stepped on a home-made Claymore mine in a Belfast children's playground that terrorists had turned into a minefield.

The trooper suffered severe leg wounds in the blast as his patrol crossed the playground in the Roman Catholic Andersonstown district.

Meanwhile, police theorized that a 35-year-old Catholic man slain by gunmen as he walked his dog outside Londonderry last night was killed by an assassination squad of Protestant extremists seeking revenge for the slaying of a militia soldier the night before.

The killing, the third by Northern Ireland's sectarian murder squads in 24 hours, raised the death toll from more than three years of fighting in the province to 639.

2 Arab Guerrillas Slain

BEIRUT, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Lebanese Army troops ambushed a group of Palestinian guerrillas Tuesday in the Arkoub section of south Lebanon and killed one of them, the Palestine news agency, WAFAP, said today. On the same day, another guerrilla was shot and killed by security forces in Beirut, the agency said.

President Nguyen Van Thieu met with his National Security Council for four hours to study reports from Ambassador Pham Quang Lam concerning the secret Paris peace talks. Mr. Lam is South Vietnam's ambassador to the talks and has been briefed on developments by the U.S. negotiator, Henry A. Kissinger.

For the six crewmen who survived yesterday's B-52 crash, it was a very special Thanksgiving. Their plane was hit by enemy fire during a night raid near the North Vietnamese coastal city of Vinh. But they managed to fly about 100 miles across the peninsula to North Vietnam and Laos, trying to reach their base at Utopia in southern Thailand.

Fell Near U.S. Base

The crewmen bailed out before reaching the base but were quickly picked up by U.S. helicopters. The plane crashed about 12 miles west of Nakhon Phanom, a U.S. base in eastern Thailand.

The B-52 was the first shot down in the seven and a half years the planes have been flying missions in Indochina. Hanoi radio said it was the 19th B-52 downed by North Vietnamese gunners since B-52 raids resumed last April.

In the 24 hours ending at noon today, B-52s flew 12 missions over the North, striking at supply stores awaiting shipment to Laos and battle areas in South Vietnam.

The B-52s also flew 23 missions south of the Demilitarized Zone, mostly in the Saigon area and around Quang Tri, where South Vietnamese Marines are trying to expand their territorial control before a cease-fire.

Bad weather continued to hamper tactical air strikes but U.S. fighter-bombers flew 90 missions today, 30 more than yesterday, the U.S. command said.

In ground action, the heaviest fighting was centered in the Mekong Delta, where government forces claimed 58 enemy killed in battles 120 to 180 miles southwest of Saigon. Government forces reported three men killed and 14 wounded.

Field reports said fighting had been under way for three days near the village of Ben Tre, 17 miles north of Saigon near Highway 13, with two Communist battalions involved. There was no report on casualties.

Truce Rules Set by Hanoi

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(Workers' party) Orders to Communist troops in the South are ordinarily signed simply in the name of the Politburo.

Mr. Duang's signature on the order, these officials reason, may indicate that it was intended, at least in part, to reassure Communist troops and party officials that the failure to reach a peace settlement by Oct. 31 was only a temporary delay.

The directive makes it clear in strong language the U.S. analysts say, that Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces must avoid all reprisals against Saigon government officials, "even when they are trying the traitorous government flag." The order for violating the accord must be placed squarely on the government, the order is reported to advise the Communist troops.

Through the first 60 days of the cease-fire, "a barred is to be directed against the aggressor," meaning the Americans, but there is no call for acts of violence against Americans remaining in Vietnam.

Like most interpreted Communist material, the document being circulated among allied officials in Saigon apparently is not the original order itself, but rather a reconstruction based on captured notes of officials who had been briefed on the directive.

Peace Talks Snagged on Truce Control But Long Session Is A Sign of Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

The Communist powers that might wish to attend. The United States originally hoped to see the conference rolls to nine participants—the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (Russia, China, Britain, France and the United States) plus North Vietnam, South Vietnam, the Viet Cong Provisional Revolutionary Government and the UN secretary general.

It was then agreed to add four countries which will comprise the cease-fire control mission in South Vietnam—Canada, Indonesia, Poland and Egypt. But now several of nations, notably Japan, are hatching that they want to attend.

North Vietnam has insisted that the "troop-contributing nations" which have had forces fight in South Vietnam, should be excluded from the conference, ruling out Korea, Australia, Zealand and the Philippines.

But Malaysia, Singapore, India and India are understood to be considering the advancement bids to join the conference, particularly if Japan is going to participate. The United States apparently would still prefer to keep the conference as small as possible, but at the same time there are Washington policymakers who will want to see Japanese participation as a healthy element in achieving future stability in Southeast Asia.

Neither is there agreement about the site of the conference although it has been agreed it should be in a "neutral location"—that is, not the capital of one of the big powers and the specifically not in Paris, a chairmanship of the conference is also undecided.

Whether Mr. Kissinger and the U.S. will attempt to clean these details in the secret is not yet known, but it is doubtful. One solution which understood to be under attack would be for UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to convene the conference after consulting with the five permanent members of the Security Council. It would toss the debate over wider forum and in effect give the United Nations the chairmanship of the conference, rather than the United States and North Vietnam.

© Los Angeles Times

Civilians Repatriation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—U.S. officials say the proposed Vietnam peace pact provides the return of 51 American citizens missing or held prisoner in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The nine-point plan calls for return of "all captured and returned personnel" on the pull of U.S. troops following a cease-fire.

According to Mr. Kissinger, applies to civilians as well as military prisoners. He says North Vietnam is responsible for counting for and repatriating prisoners and the missing throughout Indochina.

The number of U.S. services captured or missing in Indochina totals around 1,800, of which 545 are believed to have been captured.

Nearly all the 51 civilians believed to have been captured although the Communists have given little information about them.

Helsinki Blacked Out

HELSINKI, Nov. 23 (AP).—This city was totally blacked out for 24 minutes tonight due to a breakdown in the main municipal power station. Most telephone and Telex communications were cut before the break or before found and fixed.

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WASHINGTON	17 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy
YOKOHAMA	17 <td>Cloudy</td>	Cloudy

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2 Arab Guerrillas Slain
BEIRUT, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Lebanese Army troops ambushed a group of Palestinian guerrillas Tuesday in the Arkoub section of south Lebanon and killed one of them, the Palestine news agency, WAFAP, said today. On the same day, another guerrilla was shot and killed by security forces in Beirut, the agency said.

Obituaries

Marie Wilson, 56, Starred In 'My Friend Irma' on TV

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 23 (AP).—Actress Marie Wilson, 56, the blonde comedienne who played Irma, the beautiful but dumb secretary on the "My Friend Irma" radio and television shows, died today.

The cause of death was not immediately known. Miss Wilson had been off the air for more than a dozen years when she took the voice role two years ago as the housewife in the short-lived cartoon show, "Where's Huddles?"

Miss Wilson signed her first contract at the age of 15 with Warner Bros. and, soon afterward, had a major role in "Boy Meets Girl," starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien.

"I never had time for high

school or to be a teen-ager," she told an interviewer recently. "You know, I'm really getting smart helping my boy with his homework."

Miss Wilson was known for her unusual, high-pitched but soft voice, used to accent her apparent ditzzy on-camera behavior. She also had a figure that was ranked with other film beauties of the 1950s, such as Jane Russell and Dagmar.

For seven years, she appeared in Ken Murray's Blackouts on the stage, doing a tongue-in-cheek striptease.

Miss Wilson is survived by her husband, television producer Robert Fallon, and a 14-year-old son.

Koyo Okeda

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (AP).—Koyo Okeda, 77, popularly known as Mount Fuji's personal photographer, died yesterday of cancer of the gall bladder.

Mr. Okeda, who signed his photographs "Foxy," devoted 60 years of his life to photographing Japan's famous mountain. He made 380,000 photographs of the sacred mountain, which he caught in varying moods throughout the seasons from various parts of the country.

Leopold T. Wellisz

TUCKAHOE, N.Y., Nov. 23 (NYT).—Leopold T. Wellisz, 58, an industrialist, author and patron of the arts in Poland between the wars, died Monday in Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville.

Mr. Wellisz, who came from a family of industrialists, was educated at the Universities of Warsaw, Cracow and Kiev. When Poland's independence was re-established, he founded factories for munitions and locomotives.

His collection of 19th-century Polish literature and art are now in the National Museum in Warsaw.

Jerome Hill

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Jerome Hill, 67, an artist and motion picture producer who gave both personal and financial encouragement to younger experimenters in the film arts, died Tuesday in St. Luke's Hospital.

He had a home at Cassis near Marseilles, where he sponsored festivals in all the arts.

J.C. Tucker Sr.

BRADENTON, Fla., Nov. 23 (AP).—J. C. Tucker Sr., 87, an engineer who blasted the granite from Stone Mountain in Georgia to help create the Confederate Memorial and worked on the presidential tabernacle at Mount Rushmore in South Dakota, has died in a hospital here.



Marie Wilson, in 1954

Brandt Victory Was Bolstered By Youth Vote

BONN, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Overwhelming support from young voters was the largest single factor in the election triumph last Sunday of Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition government, a West German polling institute said yesterday.

Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's Free Democrats won an unexpected 54 percent of the vote, giving them a comfortable 48-seat parliamentary majority.

A study by the Institute for Applied Social Sciences showed that new young voters played a major part in the triumph of the coalition, which also gained considerable support from blue collar workers and Roman Catholics in rural areas.

With the voting age lowered to 18, there were 4,725,000 eligible new voters—about 12 percent of the electorate.

Half of the new voters supported the Social Democrats, 11 percent the Free Democrats and 30 percent voted for the opposition Christian Democrats. Most surprising was that their turnout was around 90 percent, equal to that of the population at large, the institute said.

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Cairo Editor Urges an End To Stalemate

Heikal Says Situation Is 'Eroding' Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Egypt should break the Middle East deadlock because the current state of no-war, no-peace is eroding its material and moral resources, editor Mohammed Hassanein Heikal of Al-Ahram says in Friday's editions of the newspaper.

"Those who risk nothing gain nothing, and it is better to rush into an unknown future than to stay the prisoner of a gloomy present," he wrote in his regular weekly editorial.

He said the continued stalemate amounted to a "war of attrition" against Egypt, and prevented Cairo from playing its role as the Arab leader, "which is a catastrophe without limits."

"The Arab world suffers a crisis of leadership because the Arabs do not know the truth, and a crisis of suspicion because they do not believe the truth when they hear it," he said.

"Egypt cannot wait any longer, unless it wants erosion to set in," he wrote. "Next June will mark the passage of six years since the six-day war, which is beyond anybody's power of moral and material endurance. It amounts to a war of attrition."

Mr. Heikal said a new world era has begun with the rapprochement between the United States and both Russia and China, and the emergence of Western Europe and Japan.

"In this modern age, the Middle East crisis looks as if it were a skeleton dating back to the Ice Age," he wrote.

"A calculated risk is better than erosion," he said. "The Arab dream and future are fading... and the specter of chaos threatens us in a world governed by order."

Switzerland Hit By Heavy Floods

ZURICH, Nov. 23 (AP).—Swollen rivers flooded low-lying areas, set off landslides and disrupted traffic on several Swiss roads today following heavy rainfalls in the wake of a record drought.

Many farms were reported to have been inundated in the Reuss River Valley, in eastern Switzerland. Flood conditions also were reported in the cantons of Lucerne, Aargau, Bern and Valais.

The Aare River was reported carrying 1,000 cubic meters of water a second, 10 times as much as two weeks ago.

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IN EAST BERLIN—Claus Salsberger (left) interviewing Erich Honecker, first secretary of the Socialist Unity Party in the latter's office in the Central Committee building.

Honecker: Divided Germany Best for World

(Continued from Page 1)

graying hair and dark eyes, he wore a dark suit with a flaming red figured necktie.

At 60, Mr. Honecker, who has been a Communist since his youth in the Saar, looked fit for a man who had been jailed 10 years by the Nazis. Told this, he smiled and said in his clear, strong voice: "In German we have a saying: 'Prison is good for your health—if it doesn't kill you.'"

The interview, which took place in the huge Central Committee headquarters and lasted an hour and a half, was described by Mr. Honecker as his first with a Western newspaper. Also present was Paul Markowski, head of the Central Committee's International Department.

Before being received, the interviewer was asked to outline in writing what he wanted to discuss. An agenda was submitted; other topics were appended by the East Germans. Then specific answers to both were supplied.

Thereafter, the first secretary replied to direct questioning. What follows is the substance of his principal comments, oral and written.

Since Oct. 7—obviously to confirm improving relations with West Germany—11,979 prisoners have been released under an amnesty for Germany's 23d anniversary. Approximately 14,000 more will be freed by Jan. 31. On Oct. 7, there were 37,726 prisoners, including 7,182 held pending trial, Mr. Honecker explained.

"Murderers, sexual offenders, violent criminals and convicts

who have committed crimes against humanity under the Nazi regime will remain in prison," he added.

He sharply denied that any of those being freed had been held without valid reason.

Discussing the Soviet Union, the first secretary stressed that East Germany was firmly allied with it and with the other countries of the Communist bloc and that "we are drawing closer and closer together."

On the subject of the German future, he predicted that an "exchange of permanent representatives" between the two German states will be advantageous for the European climate. But when asked if some form of confederation might ultimately be envisioned, he was negative.

Improving Contacts

Apart from his rejection of reunification, he said he thought human relationships between the two countries were improving. Together, he explained, the four-power accord on Berlin and the agreement between the two Germanys, both completed this fall, "have created good conditions for visiting the German Democratic Republic from the West."

"I assume that more and more people will use the border crossing points," he continued. "As soon as the agreements have been ratified, we will open four more border-crossing points on the frontier with the Federal Republic—not four more in the Berlin Wall. But the frontier and the wall remain as existing realities. It is a fact that stabilized borders constitute an aid to peace."

Here, Mr. Honecker spoke at length on the subject of ideological differences even while government-to-government relations improve. A useful détente will be continued and expanded under the newly re-elected Brandt government in Bonn, he said, and this helps achieve the necessary goal of coexistence between states.

However, he added that he could see "no possibility of ideological convergence," since the two systems are based on "totally different fundamental principles."

"We strive for the power of the workers and the peasants and the development of a truly Socialist society," Mr. Honecker said. "On this issue, Brandt's Social Democratic party took a

totally opposite view—and this will continue."

Specifically, on Berlin—quite apart from the wall—Mr. Honecker showed that certain juridical disagreements with the West had simply been papered over. He insisted that the agreement between the United States, Britain and France "speaks only of the Western sectors of Berlin."

"The agreement establishes that, despite this accord, the four powers retain their previous rights," he added. "However, people respect reality. Therefore, we base our interpretation of the agreement on West Berlin only."

Treaty Principles

Allied diplomats involved in negotiating the accord say that its first paragraph enunciates general principles involving all of Berlin but that the second paragraph refers only to the West, involving the U.S., British and French sectors.

As a result, Mr. Honecker expects the United States to open an embassy in East Berlin even while maintaining that, theoretically, it still has occupation rights there, as in West Berlin.

Furthermore, he said, East Germany expects to continue trading with West Germany and its Common Market partners, as has been done for some years. The treaty creating the bloc acknowledges that commerce between the two Germanys is an "internal" matter for Bonn, and the new agreement between the two Germanys specifically protects this association between East Germany and the European Economic Community.

"There is a paragraph in the basic treaty initiated by Bonn," Mr. Honecker noted, "which confirms that trade between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic will continue on the same basis as before. I am not giving away any secrets by saying that this was done at the special request of Bonn, and we agreed because we have no intention of downgrading our trade with Bonn."

He said it amounts to 7 percent of East German trade, 40 percent of which is with the Soviet Union and 30 percent with other countries in the Communist bloc.

UN Council Urges Lisbon To End War

U.S. Supports Move For Talks in Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., 23 (AP).—The United States ed against Portugal yesterday supported a unanimous move the Security Council to end fighting in Portugal's African colonies.

Ambassador George Bush he cast the rare U.S. vote against Portugal because he believed resolution "reflected a willingness to get into negotiations" with Lisbon and rebel leaders.

It calls on Portugal to "immediately its military troops and all acts of repression in the African territories. Bush objected to the words of repression" and explaining the council that the U.S. was that there is no prospect such acts in Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique.

The resolution also calls Portugal to negotiate with parties concerned "for an end fighting in the three territories and to permit the people achieve self-determination independence."

Mr. Bush voted for the resolution even though he had to persuade the sponsors—Guinea, Senegal and the Sudan permit a separate vote on part about ending "acts of repression."

Portugal officially rejected resolution today but offers discuss the situation with can state.

An official statement issued the Foreign Ministry in Lisbon proposed meetings with the envoys of neighboring African states and invited the UN to expect the "liberated zones" w Portugal contents are not trolled by the rebels.

In other action:

● The Political Committee adopted a resolution calling a special committee to exam the convening of a world disarmament conference. The resolution—approved by 111-1 with one abstention, the U States—called for a 35-nation committee to report to the General Assembly next year.

The proposal for a disarmament conference sponsored by countries, has drawn varying sponses from the nuclear powers. The United States opposes an "unwieldy" forum for "a cate" disarmament negotiat China, while supporting the has set preconditions. France Britain have expressed qual support if all the nuclear agree to participate. The S Union supports a conference

● A Norwegian diplomat has spent years trying to re UN financial woes said the little political will" could e wipe out the \$86.4-million d. But in reporting to the Budget Committee of the Assembly, Algard indicated that the d for a solution does not exist urged governments "to recon the question 'urgently once m

Grechko to Visit Paris

PARIS, Nov. 23 (UPI).—S Defense Minister Andre Gre will arrive Monday for a five official visit.

Canon Calculators.

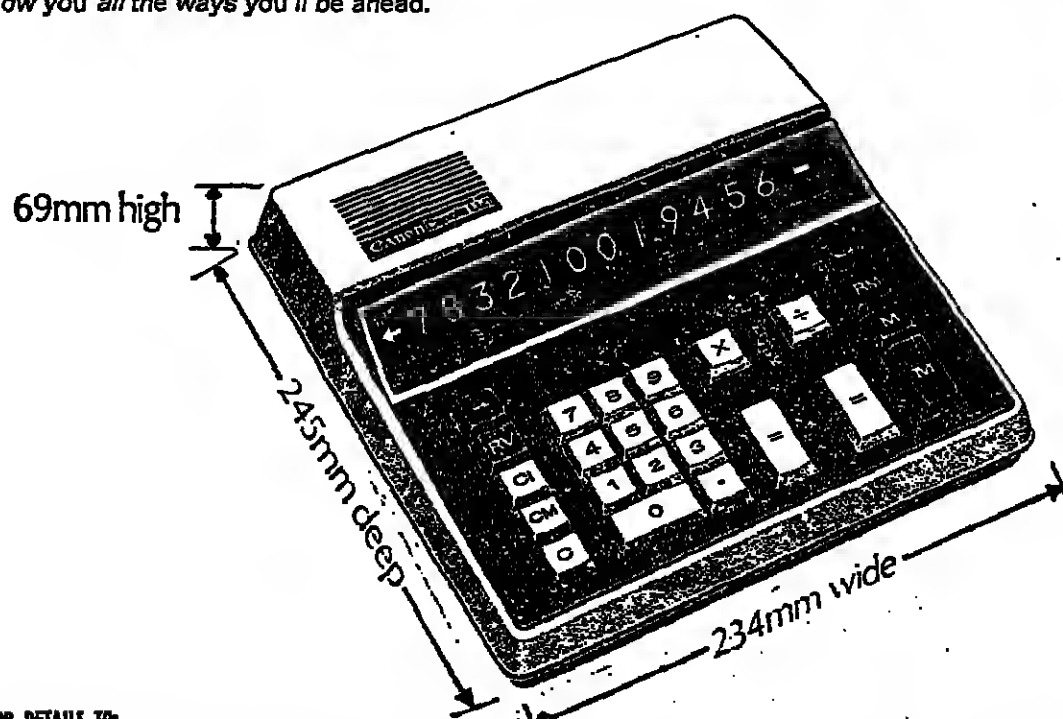
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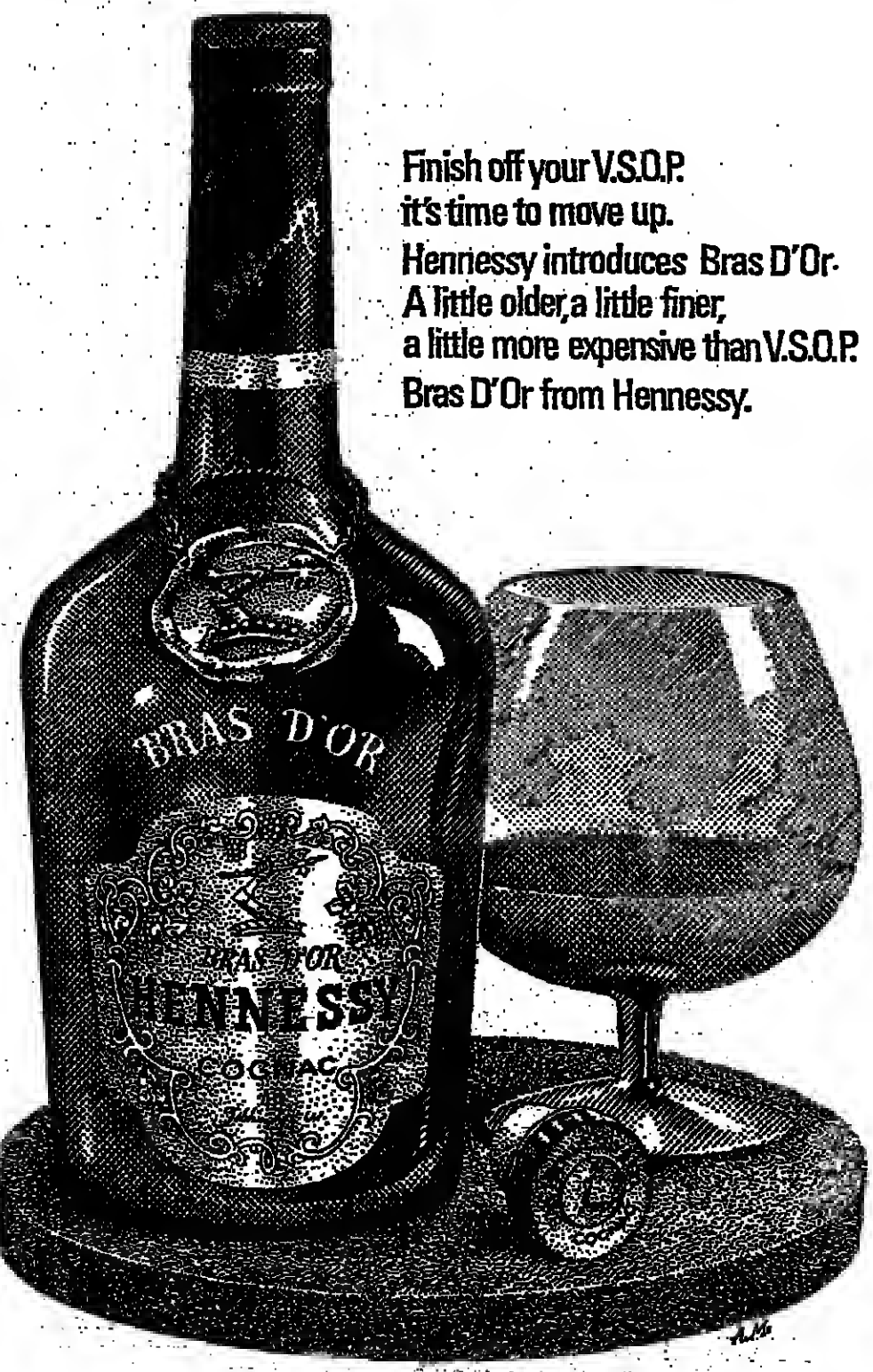
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Despite Official Campaigns, Russians Are Smoking More

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The film opened with a candid sequence of 14-year-old boys smoking on a park bench. Next it zoomed in on long-haired, guitar-playing youths singing a single about how cool and grown-up it was to smoke. Then it picked up some white-aproned women working in a cigarette factory telling an interviewer that they did not consider smoking harmful.

Suddenly an authoritative male narrator interjected: "The nicotine from five cigarettes can kill a rabbit. The nicotine from 100 cigarettes can kill a horse. What about man?" Within minutes, viewers heard that a smoker was 13 times as likely to get cancer or stomach ulcers as a non-smoker.

Smoke More Now
This was one Soviet approach to a worldwide problem. But despite the expansion of anti-smoking campaigns here, statistics show that Ivan Ivanov, the Soviet John Doe, is smoking more than ever.

"We cannot say that the number of people who smoke is decreasing, despite our efforts," acknowledged Semyon B. Tokar, a senior researcher in health education, who is concerned primarily with preventive-health propaganda for industry.

Last year, Soviet smokers spent 3 billion rubles, the equivalent of \$3.5 billion, twice that compared to a decade before. In 1970, the last year that the Soviet Union published figures on cigarette production, tobacco factories in the nation rolled out 323 billion cigarettes under numerous brand names and 41.8 billion cigarettes were imported, mostly from Bulgaria but also from Cuba and the United States.

Compared With U.S.
This total of 364.6 billion cigarettes smoked last year compared with 536 billion in the United States, a rise of 12 billion over 1970, despite the numerous American anti-smoking advertisements.

The increase in Soviet cigarette consumption since 1959 was much steeper—almost 50 percent, compared with a 16 percent rise in population.

Everyday experience tends to bear out the statistics. A foreigner traveling from the south of Siberia is repeatedly offered cigarettes by Soviet citizens, who have such a strong image of Americans as smokers that they are surprised to meet one who turns down a cigarette.

Russians are often surprised to hear that many Americans are kicking the tobacco habit and wonder that few Russians have

successfully kicked—the Russian expression is "thrown"—cigarettes. The most well-known failure is Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, who confided to a French correspondent last fall that he had a special cigarette case with a timer that allowed it to open only once every 45 minutes.

"Yesterday," he said, "using this system I was able to smoke only 17 cigarettes a day."

During the Kremlin reception for President Nixon in May, Mr. Brezhnev was the only top-ranking official on either side seen with a cigarette in his hand.

Medical Students Worst
About 62 percent of the men and 10 to 12 percent of the women in Moscow smoke, according to Leonid V. Orlovsky, a senior researcher at the Central Institute for Scientific Research in Health Education. In an interview, he said that the worst group of female smokers were young medical and nursing students.

Mr. Orlovsky said that children had been made a special target of research and propaganda, based on the conviction that the best way to reduce smoking was to prevent it from starting.

From 1956 to 1963 and from 1967 to 1970, he studied about 20,000 children from 8 to 17 years old. He found that 65 percent of the boys and 27 percent of the girls tried smoking or started seriously before 18, the legal age for buying cigarettes.

With a number of educational programs, he said, "we achieved a sharp decrease in smoking" in the experimental schools. One of his favorite techniques was to have two boys, one spotted as a smoker and the other a non-smoker, go to the front of the class, hop on one foot for 30 seconds and then have the other students record which one's blood pressure rose faster.

He said he would often tell the smokers that they could not be athletes, pilots or astronauts if they kept it up.

Yet for a nation that regularly demonstrates the ability to mount impressive propaganda campaigns, the anti-smoking effort, although in some ways more pervasive than in the United States, still seems modest.

The Soviet citizen encounters many more public places where smoking is forbidden than the American does—in subways, buses, most theaters and lobbies (except for a special smoking room) plus cafeterias, many factories and shops, and often on airplanes (again except for a special, designated area). There is no cigarette advertising.



A DIVINE SIGN—Irreverent parkers at Linden Trinity Methodist Church in Johannesburg heed the word, or face prompt action from another higher authority.

Non-Revolutionary Plan to End Traffic Congestion Set for Rome

ROME, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—The Rome City Council today announced plans to end traffic paralysis in the city center by shutting it off to all through traffic by private vehicles.

The announcement was made by Luigi Pallottini, the council's chief traffic officer, at a much-heralded press conference to present his answer to Rome's chaotic traffic situation.

The increase of private automobile traffic in the narrow, winding streets of the city center has turned the Italian capital into one of the world's most car-choked cities.

Mr. Pallottini said that he was tackling the problem piecemeal by carving nine sections out of central Rome.

He said that stiff new traffic restrictions would be applied to the sections, one after another, to keep out all private vehicles except those of residents and people who had business there. Eventually, traffic would be banned from one section to another.

Mr. Pallottini admitted that his plan, for which he declined to give a precise timetable, was a series of ad hoc moves and would not immediately cause a dramatic revolution in the city's traffic situation.

Mr. Pallottini said that an overall plan, commissioned by the Rome City Council and believed to propose more sweeping changes, recently had been completed by a Rome University professor of town planning.

But he said that the plan still was lying in a safe because of a dispute between the City Council and the regional audit board over the terms of payment to the professor and his commission of experts.

Eggs Thrown at Suharto on Roman Street

ROME, Nov. 23 (AP).—Three eggs were thrown when the motorcade of Indonesian President Suharto was on its way to the Quirinal Palace here today. Two youths were arrested.

The eggs did not hit Mr. Suharto's car but struck the face of an Italian official riding in another automobile. President Suharto arrived on a visit to Italy from Brussels today.

U.K. Increases Commitment To Concorde More Than Doubles Its Production Fund

By Michael Stern

LONDON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The government today again increased its commitment to the Concorde, the controversial 1,800-mile-an-hour airliner, raising to \$822 million the amount it is willing to lend the British Aircraft Corp. to finance production of the plane.

This sum is in addition to the \$2.7 billion the British and French governments already have spent on research and development. Further development costs are expected, and production of the Concorde in France will require new loans to Aerospatiale, the French aircraft manufacturer that is BAC's partner in the venture.

The total cost of the project is not and may never be known because of the secrecy both governments have imposed. But it will be the most expensive aircraft venture ever undertaken.

Easy Passage Seen

A bill embodying the government's intentions, published today, more than doubles the amount of production financing it is willing to extend to BAC in the form of loans or loan guarantees. The previous authorization, which the corporation is expected to catch up with early next year, was \$284 million.

The bill is expected to pass easily, despite widespread opposition to the Concorde project.

The plane has been criticized by environmentalists and also some airline officials, who have complained about the high cost of buying and operating it. The price of the first production models to be delivered in 1974 will be \$60 million, about double the cost of the latest generation of Boeing-747s.

Airlines have been slow to buy it. So far, only Air France and the British Overseas Airways Corp., both government owned, have signed firm contracts to buy. Their orders total nine. In addition, less binding agreements have been signed by China, for three, and by Iran, for two with an option of a third.

Sixteen production models are now under construction and materials have been ordered for six more. It is expected that even if every option is taken up, most of the development costs still would have to be written off. Doubts also have been expressed over the recoverability of the production loans.

After U.S. Savings Bonds, AT&T Shares Israeli Bonds Third Most Popular Security

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK (NYT).—Last Thursday night, Moshe Dayan, Israel's defense minister, had a kosher dinner of brisket of beef with some 3,000 Chicagoans. Each had bought at least \$2,500 of State of Israel bonds this year. Sunday night at a Holiday Inn in Allentown, Pa., Zenon C. R. Hansen, chairman of the Mask Trunk Co., received the Holy City of Peace Award from Jacob Barmore, a member of Israel's Permanent Mission to the United Nations. Mack announced on Nov. 1 that it purchased \$1 million of State of Israel bonds.

Through such efforts, State of Israel bonds have become the third most widely held security in the world. Only U.S. Government Savings Bonds and American Telephone and Telegraph Co. common stock are owned by more individuals, according to the Development Corporation for Israel, sole underwriter for the bonds. Between \$275 million and \$300 million of these relatively low-yielding bonds will be sold in the United States this year, up from a record total of \$250 million last year and \$211 million in 1970.

Started in 1951, when Israel, then less than three years old, began to sell the bonds, more than \$1.1 billion have been purchased by individuals and institutional investors outside the country—85 percent in the United States.

In 1951, Wall Street's investment banking firms "wouldn't touch Israel bonds with a 10-foot pole," one commercial banker who has been handling them for years recalled last week.

Without Wall Street's help, Israel set up its own organization. The Development Corporation for Israel, with headquarters in New York City, runs a network of 55 offices throughout the United States and Canada to sell the bonds through volunteers.

State of Israel bonds are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, but the volunteers who sell them are exempt. They don't have to take the tasks given security salesmen, but they don't get any commissions for selling the bonds.

The Development Corporation for Israel gets a 6 percent commission for selling the bonds, a figure much larger than the spread between the price to the public and the proceeds to the borrower for most bond issues. The Israeli government gets \$940 from each \$1,000 bond sold; few American corporations get less than \$890 when they sell bonds.

The large underwriting commissions finance the expenses of the bond campaigns. If there are any profits, they go to the American Society for Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Israel, a philanthropic agency that gives money to cultural and charitable organizations in Israel. The American society owns all the shares of the Development Corporation for Israel.

Two Types
Currently, the State of Israel is offering two types of bonds—\$750 million of development bonds to be sold to individuals and \$250 million to be sold to banks, pension funds and other institutions. Individuals can buy either interest-bearing bonds, which carry a 4 percent interest coupon, or capital appreciation bonds that pay 180 percent of the issue price at maturity. Both come due in 15 years and both are nontransferable until March 1, 1975.

The capital appreciation bonds come in denominations whose issue price is as small as \$100 (recommended as bar mitzvah gifts) and as large as \$10,000.

The State of Israel's issue for banks and institutions carries a 5 1/2 percent rate, comes due in 20 years and can be redeemed on 90 days' notice, a provision that is seldom exercised.

Purchases
Since these bonds have been offered, some \$150 million have been purchased by banks, \$100 million by union pension funds and management profit-sharing plans and \$75 million by insurance companies, universities and Jewish institutions. At least 220 of the nation's 300 biggest banks have bought Israeli bonds.

Why would a bank buy a 5 1/2

percent 20-year Israel bond when it could put its money in a U.S. government bond yielding more? It's a matter of business considerations, one commercial banker explained.

Jesse Mohorovic, who does public relations for the development corporation, said, "While the bonds sold to institutions carry a relatively modest coupon of 5 1/2 percent, the fact that they are helping to build a future for Israel no doubt has affected the corporate conscience."

The \$1.7 billion of Israeli bonds sold to individuals have been sold almost entirely to Jews. Some other denominational groups, such as the Baptists, have purchased Israeli bonds to show feeling for the Biblical land.

Although the bonds are non-transferable, Israel will redeem up to \$2,500 of them a month to pay "bona fide tourist" expenses. Older bond issues can be exchanged without limit.

Missionaries Report For Uganda Census
KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 23 (UPI).—About 500 European missionaries and pastors reported to diocesan offices throughout Uganda today for a special census ordered by President Idi Amin two days ago.

Most foreign missionaries in Uganda are Roman Catholic priests and nuns from Italy, France and Ireland. But there are also about 60 Britons working with the Church Missionary Society and a few Americans belonging to the Baptists and to gospel missions.

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Why would a bank buy a 5 1/2

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Swiss Canton Gives Status To Minority But Jura Rejects It As 'Nothing New'

BERN, Nov. 23 (AP)—A bomb plot against a Swiss Army ammunition dump provided the background as authorities launched a new effort today to solve the country's prickliest problem—the future of the French-speaking minority in the Jura mountains of the canton of Bern.

The cantonal government made public an 80-page Jura Statute containing a detailed program for improving the rights of the predominantly Catholic 150,000 Jura population in largely Protestant, German-speaking Bern, Switzerland's largest canton.

The statute provides for a string of concessions for the group ranging from special legislative protection in all questions concerning the minority to measures preserving ethnic traditions.

Leaders of the Jura Assembly, the key minority group seeking autonomy for the region and the right to form a separate canton have already rejected the statute in advance as offering "nothing new."

The statute, still subject to parliamentary approval, was made public just 24 hours after the Defense Ministry disclosed the attempt to blow up the ammunition dump near Delemont, main headquarters of the autonomy movement.

An explosive charge damaged the roof of the building causing some 15,000 Swiss francs damage but failed to ignite the stored ammunition.

Four months earlier, a village was narrowly spared destruction when a similar explosion in another dump of the same area also failed to trigger a major blast. The pointed initials F.L.J. for Jura Liberation Front, an extremist group, were found at the dump.

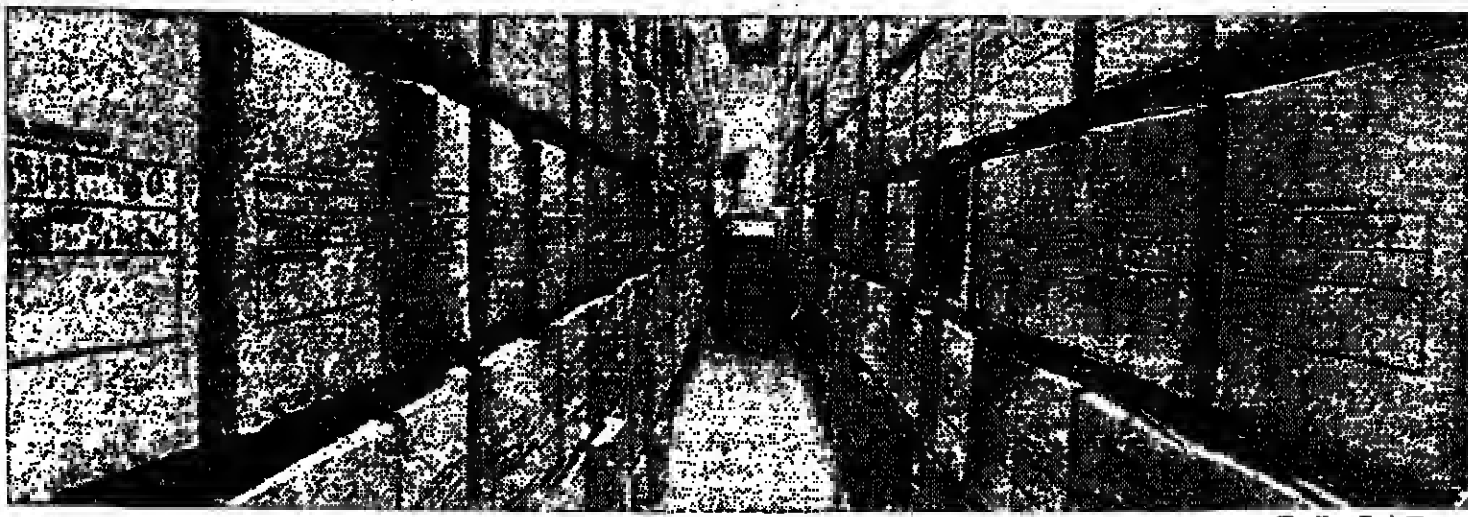
The problem dates back to 1815, when the Vienna Congress redrew the borders of Europe and made the Jura, bordering on France, and up to then under the rule of the prince bishop of Basel, part of the Bern canton.

Cantonal reluctance to grant the Jura minority sweeping rights, as shown in a referendum on the autonomy issue, prompted a recent flareup of autonomist activities. These included a sit-in at the Swiss Embassy in Paris and a street clash between demonstrators and police last June 17.

Lebanese Is New Head Of UNESCO Board

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP)—The 40-member executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization yesterday elected a Frenchman, of Lebanon, as its president for the next two years.

Mr. Barroui is president of the Lebanese National Commission for UNESCO. He is a graduate of the American University of Beirut, of which he was vice-president for 15 years, and he has been editor in chief of two Arabic reviews.



Some of the boxes of classified government files that are stored at Federal Records Center in Maryland.

Nixon Order Fails to Free Classified Data

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—President Nixon's pledge "to lift the veil of secrecy" from needlessly classified official papers is being throttled by bureaucratic obfuscation, timidity and prohibitive costs, in the opinion of historians, other scholars and newsmen.

Five months after the President's order on June 1, directing a free flow of information to the public from secret and confidential papers more than 10 years old, the output is still no more than a trickle. More requests for documents have been denied or labeled "pending" than have been granted.

Those seeking access to the documents are searching for information that might throw new light on the origins of the U.S. involvement in the Korean and Vietnam wars, the Cuban Bay of Pigs invasion and other matters relating to the nation's military and foreign policies.

In an interview on results of the presidential edict, Prof. Lloyd C. Gardner, chairman of the History Department at Rutgers University, said that "for misdirection, subterfuge and circumlocution, there has been nothing like this bureaucratic performance since the old-fashioned shell game."

Those in charge of carrying out the President's order say it will have a greater effect in years to come as more papers are brought under review and new rules inhibit the use of secrecy labels.

Congress Action
To Prof. Gardner, however, "the brightest prospect is that Congress will put an end to secret classification by administrative orders and spell out in legislation what material can be put under security wraps and by whom."

A House watchdog committee has charged that the President's June 1 order was issued to head off such a bill, on which it was then holding hearings.

Prof. Gardner, who has been trying for nearly 10 years to obtain State Department papers on the origins of the Korean war, also has been a leading critic before congressional committees of efforts to devise a secrecy classification system by executive order.

Figures compiled by the White House staff suggest that results under the new order—the first "reform" since 1953—have not

been too bad. Of 177 requests made to various agencies in the five months through October, 88 were granted in full and four in part; 82 were denied in full and 38 are still pending.

The breakdown, however, does not take into account that some of the information granted was not responsive to a request. One of the features of the system is that the person requesting declassification must agree in advance to buy the material. He must agree in advance to pay the cost of locating, identifying and reviewing the material even though it may not answer his question.

It has been charged that officials' attitudes, as much as the rules permitting continued classification, hinder access to old papers on defense and foreign policy. Some of these officials relate prestige and the importance of their jobs to the volume of secret information coming across their desks, according to testimony before the House Subcommittee on Freedom of Information.

Pentagon Files
Rear Adm. Gene R. La Rocque, who retired from the Navy after 31 years and who received the Legion of Merit for his work on strategic planning for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the House panel that Pentagon classification was ordered for a variety of reasons other than the legitimate one of preventing information from falling into the hands of a potential enemy.

He listed among the other reasons: "to keep it from the other military services; from civilians in their own service; from civilians in the Defense Department; from the State Department; and, of course, from the Congress." He said that many officers regarded Congressmen as "bad security risks" because of a tendency to "tell all to the public."

Duvalier Annuls Blood Contract With U.S. Firm

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 23.—The Haitian government yesterday canceled a long-term contract that had permitted an American firm to export human blood plasma for sale in the United States.

In a decree dated Nov. 20, but made public only yesterday through newspapers and radio broadcasts, President Jean-Claude Duvalier outlawed the controversial enterprise that has been operating here since January, 1971.

The decree gave no reason for canceling the 10-year contract except that the firm, Hemo-Caribbean of Haiti, had "failed to achieve the goals" set out in the agreement.

Despite the decree, Hemo-Caribbean's two blood centers were operating at capacity today. Haitians sell their blood for \$3 and a soft drink.

The move was widely considered to be connected to the 21-year-old President Duvalier's effort to improve his public image both at home and abroad.

His first move in this direction came a week ago with the dismissal of Minister of the Interior and Defense Luckner Camboune, who is believed to have amassed a fortune from government contracts and extensive dealings in the domestic economy.

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Politicians Seen By Belgian King

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—King Baudouin today consulted political leaders on a way out of the government crisis caused by a split in the ruling majority over problems between Belgium's French and Flemish language communities.

Premier Gaston Eyskens yesterday handed in the resignation of his Social Christian-Socialist coalition, but the king reserved his reply.

The king had waited to begin his consultations until Indonesian President Suharto left Brussels after a three-day state visit to Belgium.

Later today, King Baudouin accepted the resignation of the coalition government.

On the other hand, one of the most eloquent statements of the public's "right to know" was given by Mr. Nixon in promulgating the June 1 order.

"Fundamental to our way of life," he said, "is the belief that when information which properly belongs to the public is systematically withheld by those in power, the people soon become ignorant of their own affairs, distrustful of those who manage them and, eventually, incapable of determining their own destiny."

Despite this endorsement of a better-informed public, the language of the President's order makes access to classified information more difficult rather than the reverse.

The order provides that, after 10 years, secret material on national security and foreign policy must be reviewed for declassification on request, provided that the information is described "with sufficient particularity that it can be obtained with only a reasonable amount of effort."

The drawback in this requirement, those who have made the effort say, is that only the officials know what is in the classified files and how it is identified. Outsiders can guess at what is there and provide approximate dates. But to start the process the outsider must agree in writing to assume any costs entailed in identification and security review.

The average citizen and most news media consider this cost prohibitive.

Test of Policy

The Washington bureau of The New York Times, within a week of the effective date of the President's order, submitted 31 foreign policy questions to the State Department and requested declassification of the material presumably containing the answers. Altogether, 55 requests went to five federal agencies.

Three weeks later, the State Department responded that "we have concluded that your request does not deserve the records you seek with sufficient particularity to enable the department to identify them, and that as described they cannot be obtained with a reasonable amount of effort."

The Associated Press submitted eight requests on June 1. Seven have yet to be answered with a yes or no.

Before its rejection of the request by The Times, the State Department advised that the cost of identifying, locating and reviewing the material could be "as much as \$7,000 or more" but that this was not to be taken as an estimate of any validity and none could be attempted.

In any case, The Times was told it would have to state in writing in advance that it would assume whatever cost was assigned to producing the material, even though the review process determined that it could not be declassified and released.

Pending the outcome of a written protest to David Young, head of declassification operations at the White House, The Times on June 21 canceled its requests to the State Department and four other federal agencies.

In a letter to Mr. Young, Max Frankel, Washington correspondent of The Times, said that "we will not buy a pig in a poke, nor should the government ask us to play research roulette, even if we acknowledged some responsibility for sharing the costs involved."

Mr. Frankel's chief complaint was that "the bureaucrats misunderstand virtually every issue involved in this whole proceeding." He said: "We have, first, the admission (and in the case of the Pentagon papers, the demonstra-

tion) that vast amounts of information have been either misclassified or wrongly held classified for too long."

Intent of the Order

Mr. Frankel, who is also chief of the Washington bureau of The Times, said that the obvious intent of the President's order had been to correct both categories of error and said:

"If the government intends to honor the intent and the spirit of the President's order, then it should facilitate access, not raise one barrier after another. In short, if the government means what it says and look elaborate credit for so saying, it ought to find the means to deliver."

Mr. Young, after receiving the Frankel letter, suggested to State Department officials that their blanket rejection of all requests of The Times had been ill-advised. He said they should at least make "some gesture as a mark of good faith."

Without any further action by The Times, it was advised by letter on July 18 that the State Department was processing three of its 31 requests. These, the least consequential on the list, included the department's assessment of a speech by Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union in January, 1960, about "wars of national liberation" and its bearing on U.S. foreign policy.

The other requests were for material on a visit of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany to Moscow, for details of an agreement with the Soviet Union to exchange Rudolf Abel, the convicted Soviet spy, for Francis Gary Powers, the American U-2 pilot imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

To test the operation of the review process, The Times agreed to pay for this material.

The 181 pages of material, which provided no new information, required the department 35 hours to locate and review and cost The Times \$194.90. The department's rejection of the other requests for "lack of particularity" still stands.

Report for Congress Urges Big Reform of Health System

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (WP).—The General Accounting Office, after a year-long look at the nation's health system, prescribed an overhaul yesterday that it said would save Americans billions of dollars on their medical bills.

The GAO, Congress's watchdog agency, blamed doctors, hospitals, health insurance companies and federal programs such as Medicare and Medicaid for the rising national health bill, which it said totaled \$75 billion last year.

The recommendations, in an 800-page report, ranged from changes in the way hospitals are designed and built to reforms in the medical care system.

The GAO endorsed such reforms as the use of out-patient clinics and nursing-home beds to replace hospitalization; expanded insurance coverage for out-of-hospital care; and a renewed emphasis on the prevention of disease.

"Health-care expenditures," the GAO said, "have been weighted heavily toward treatment. From 1961 to 1969, only about 4 percent of the personal health-care expenditures were devoted to disease prevention and the promotion of health."

Big Rise in Costs

The nation's health bill increased from \$36 billion in 1960 to \$75 billion last year; hospital bills last year totaled \$29.8 billion and doctor bills \$14.2 billion. Health care amounts to 7.4 percent of the U.S. gross national product.

Looking for ways to cut costs, the GAO focused on reducing hospital use. The average cost of hospitalization jumped from \$32 a day in 1960 to \$61 a day last year.

"The cost of building, equipping and maintaining a modern hospital has become so great that it is no longer economical to use such an institution for convales-

cent care or the treatment of chronic illness, to say nothing of custodial care," the GAO said.

The GAO reported that one in four hospital patients receives a higher degree of medical care than he needs—for example, being kept in the hospital for tests or for convalescent treatment.

It cited a 1968 study by the U.S. Public Health Service that showed how matching the patient's medical needs with the services offered could cut costs by \$3 billion a year.

Other health-care experts estimate that reducing the average length of hospital stays by one day could cut as much as \$2 billion a year from health-care costs.

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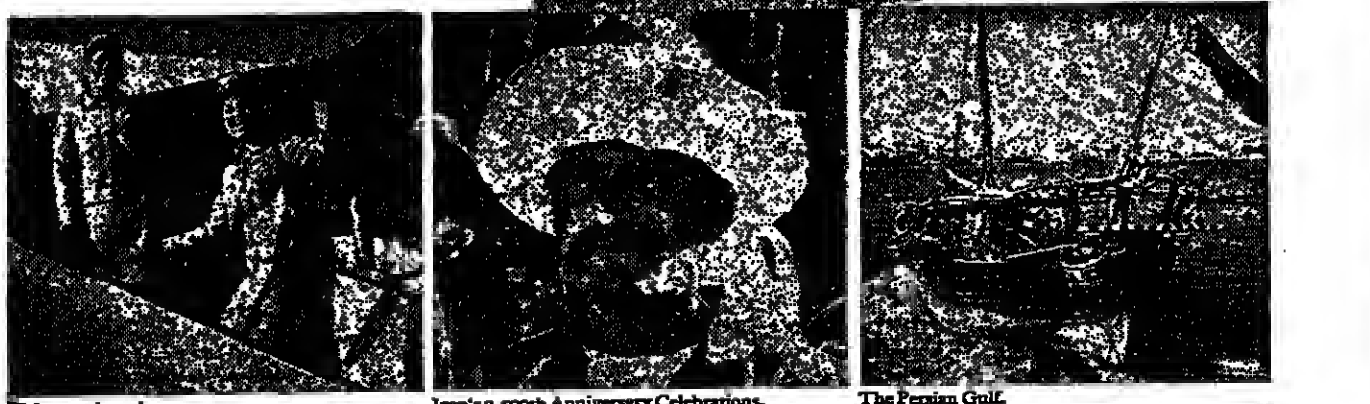
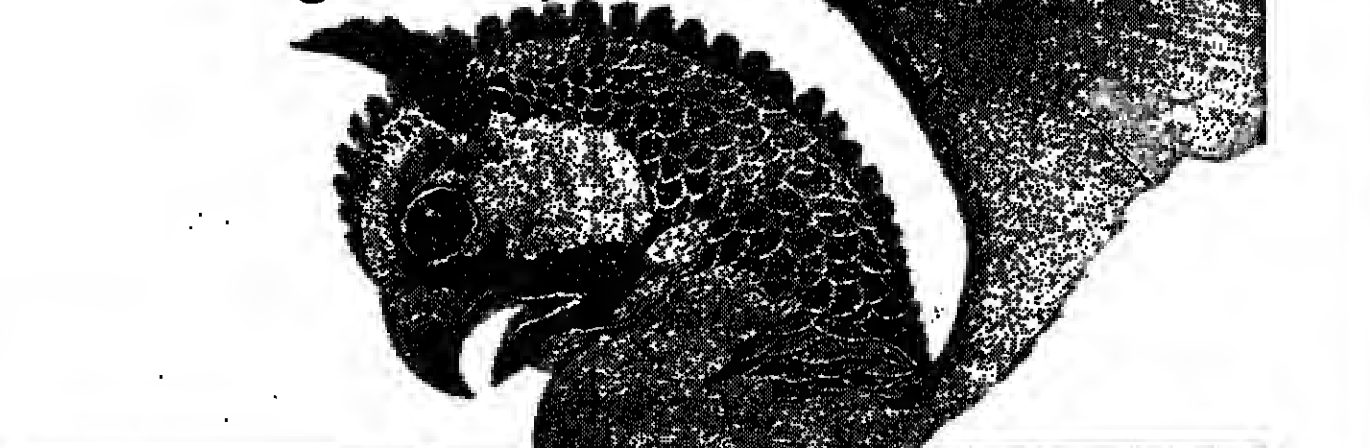
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FILMS

An Imaginative View of 'Camille'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—"La Dame aux Camélias"—with the possible exception of "Charles's Aunt"—has proved the most popular play of the last 150 years. In 1852, Alexandre Dumas fils adapted his novel for the stage and the fame of the dramatization has so outshone its source that the original is almost forgotten.

Yet judged by any serious literary standard, the novel is infinitely superior to the sentimental play. It was strongly influenced by Poe and Balzac and its preoccupation with the phosphorescence of decay elicits it as a "decadent" product. It begins with Armand exhuming the corpse of Marguerite Gautier, morbidly anxious to discover the ravages to her beauty that the grave has wrought.

For a new and imaginative film version of "Camille" (as it is known in English), writer Pierre Cardinal drew chiefly on the novel, although he has, of course, included the most celebrated scene from the play—the one in which Armand Duval, the wealthy lover, returns as Marguerite,

despairing that she will ever see him again, lies dying. The new film, produced by the ORTF, will be shown on French television tomorrow at 8:30 p.m. (second channel) and will subsequently make the rounds of all the French Maisons de la Culture.

There have been countless other movie editions, some too humorous to mention. Sarah Bernhardt played the deathbed scene before the cameras in the cinema's early, flickering days, her stage interpretation generally regarded as the summit of her art. Alla Nazimova—with Valentino as her Armand—and Norma Talmadge in a modern (1927) dress version were memorable Marguerites of the silent screen and the Greta Garbo talkie is still on show.

This time the beautiful Ludmilla Tchérina is Dumas's sumptuous heroine, the frail kept woman who finds and loses true love amid the demi-monde of the Parisian 1850s. The wistful Marguerite has rarely been either so convincingly or so appealingly portrayed. Reincarnated by this radiant ballerina, she is a creature of tender charm and exquisite grace. It was a technical error to adorn her with the white picture hat and the fluttering

dress of Greta Garbo's wardrobe for the romp through the meadows and the hoisting excursion for, in the close-ups, she seems for a moment about to indulge in an impersonation of the Swedish star. But this is but a fleeting optical illusion for her beguiling persuasive Marguerite is entirely her own.

This minor costume gaff aside, Robert Maurin's direction is extraordinarily effective. He recreates with stunning color photography and atmospheric composition the oppressive opulence of the Second Empire before which the action transpires as though in a troubled dream of reminiscence. His mise en scène is distinguished by many inventive touches. Consider, for example, the scene in which Marguerite is confronted by Duval senior, against the background of a thunderstorm.

The concept of Armand as a symbol of youthful purity and, in a sense, a harbinger of doom, is in contrast to the customary casting of the role with an elegant Latin lover. Philippe Cardinal, the son of the adaptor, does well as the wide-eyed youngster. Notable, too, are Viviane Romance's taking of the feline, avaricious Prudence, the fair-weather friend; Jean Martin's somewhat softened senior Duval, and Lucienne Bogaert's faithful domestic, Nanine.



Ludmilla Tchérina as Marguerite Gautier.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (UPI)—

This is how critics rate new stage productions in New York: "Net 1." Samuel Beckett's new play, received mostly praise in its world premiere last night at the Lincoln Center Forum Theater. Clive Barnes said in The New York Times: "Net 1... is a poem, a situation. It is certainly an experience. Its pain, inarticulate and angry, sears its way into an almost totally darkened theater... beautifully played by Jessica Tandy." In the Daily News, Douglas Watt wrote: "For all its lack of intelligibility, the compulsive speech is harrowing... Miss Tandy is superb... strange, chilling and masterly work all around... The Beckett festival has turned out to be a rare treat." William Glover, Associated Press, faulted the play for its "headlong incoherent monologue... conducted in almost total blackness."

"The Kid," a play by Jack Gelfer, directed by Jack Gelfer, got generally unfavorable reviews at the American Place Theater. "Another Western of the frontier spoofs... with mystical over-

tones, this time," AP's William Glover remarks. "The play's striving for significance is swamped by Coover's sophomoric text (director Jack Gelfer's hyperbolic exertions, cast shirrings... Clive Barnes, The Times, says: 'The play at times is quite lively. Unfortunately, it is also extremely simple.' Douglas Watt, the Daily News, is categorical: 'An appallingly horrible piece of amateurism that cannot even be excused as experimental theater.'"

"The Secret Affairs of Mildred Wild," a comedy by Paul Zindel, directed by Jeff Bleckner at Broadway's Ambassador Theater, got mediocre reviews from just critics. "Are you middle-aged, more or less discontented, addicted to daydreams? Well, you're just the person Paul Zindel strives to please, appease and amuse with 'The Secret Affairs of Mildred Wild,'" AP's William Glover comments. Clive Barnes, The Times, adds: "The play as a whole will probably be regarded as a near miss by all who are not so totally devoted to Miss (Maureen) Stapleton that any vehicle will serve for her."

"F.T.A." (at the Pantheon and the New Yorker in English) is a record of the controversial tour that Jane Fonda and her troupe recently made of U.S. military bases in the Pacific and in Japan. The object of the expedition was to awaken the conscience of the American soldiers to the horrors and injustice of the Vietnam war. The film discloses the political vaudeville show—a collection of anti-militarist sketches and protest songs—that the travelers played before Army audiences. It includes interviews with disgruntled GIs, while any anti-American native civilian also is given a welcome ear, though the latter, for the most part, simply repeat the familiar party line propaganda.

All who advocate the freedom to express opinion will rejoice that this film—as a film it is but a blunt documentary—can run unhindered both at home and abroad. What a victory for democratic liberty this constitutes when one recalls the banning of German music during World War I, A. Mitchell Palmer's "red" hunters, the treason trial of Ezra

Pound and McCarthyism. One hopes that this example of tolerance will be emulated elsewhere and that, in France, a film is being made which similarly criticizes bombastic politicians, the institutional discipline of the military and mocks the brass. "F.T.A." spells out "Free the Army," a euphemism for "Fuck the Army."

Another triumph over censorship this week is the release in France—after some meditation on the part of the licensing board—of Ralph Bakshi's animated cartoon movie, "Fris the Cat." Inspired by Robert Crumb's comic strip of the underground press, this merry novelty—defying all the restrictions that Will Hays ever wrote into his code—has been erroneously described as "dirty Disney." Though sufficiently libidinous to warrant the adjective "smutty," it is not to be ranked in technical perfection with the works of Walt Disney. Its drawings are garish and crude and some of its half-animal, half-

human figures are repellent and hideous, but its hero, the impetuous Tom, and his outlandish adventures will amuse you.

A Home That Menuhin Is Helping to Build

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—Yehudi Menuhin had a life-long dream. He wanted to play his violin in Marie-Antoinette's theater at Versailles.

Last year, Princess Edouard de Lobkowitz, president of the French Association for Cheshire Homes, asked Menuhin if he would donate a gala recital for the campaign to establish the first of these homes for the disabled in France. Menuhin and his sister Hephzibah immediately agreed, and confided the dream about Versailles.

On Dec. 2, the two Menuhins will play Brahms, Bach and Beethoven in the queen's theater of the Chateau de Versailles. The concert is under the patronage of Jacques Duhamel, minister of cultural affairs. The Duchess of Kent will be sitting in the box that once was reserved for Marie-Antoinette. As in the old days, the recital will be followed by a buffet supper in the Grande Appartement de la Reine. The event is rare. The in-

Yehudi Menuhin who with his sister Hephzibah is giving a concert for the French Cheshire Home.



imate opera house, built by Gabriel in 1778 and one of the few 18th-century theaters still left in Europe, is rarely used for performances. The money raised by the Menuhins' concert goes for a home now being built at Fontaine-Française in Burgundy on land given by the Count of Caumont La Force. It will be the newest of the chain of 300 Cheshire Homes for the physically handicapped now operating around the world.

The movement was begun single-handedly in 1948 by former RAF Group Capt. Leonard Cheshire, a much-decorated bomber pilot during World War II. The start was somewhat accidental.

Cheshire, then 28 and soul-sick from the war, met an old man with terminal cancer and no place to go. After unsuccessfully searching the county for a bed in any nursing home, Cheshire invited the old man to his home, Le Court, to live out his last weeks. He learned how to give bedpans and rudimentary nursing care.

Before Arthur Dykes, his 75-year-old patient died, Cheshire asked him, "What do you think of turning Le Court into a home for people like you—I mean, people who haven't anywhere to go and can't look after themselves?"

"Yes, Len, I think we ought to do it. And I think I could help you too. I don't think we ought to take any action at all—just leave it in the hands of providence and see what happens. If anyone turns up, we take them. If nobody turns up, we write off the idea." Dykes then added that providence would provide the money.

As predicted, the needy turned up. There was no staff except Cheshire and voluntary helpers from among his neighbors. The money came too. As time went

on, it became evident that one group was somewhat overlooked by regular hospital facilities. The young and the middle-aged, who have been physically disabled by illness or accident, but are still alert in mind and spirit. In the animated community life of the Cheshire Homes as they have developed, victims of multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and other diseases which often cripple the comparatively young are treated as contributing members of society and are encouraged to contribute despite their limitations. There is an ever-growing number of Cheshire residents partially paralyzed by road accidents.

When it finished, the Cheshire Home at Fontaine-Française will accommodate 30 physically handicapped persons between the ages of 18 and 50. It maintains an unobstructed atmosphere; the homes are always kept small.

Tickets for the black-tie Menuhin concert are 50 francs each. They can be obtained from the Secretariat du Gala, 41, Rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris. Telephone: 950-24-51, between 9:30 and 12:30. The organization, Paris office is at 26 Rue Emile Melier, Paris 16.

Chinese Acrobats Open American Tour in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Nov. 23 (AP)—A troupe of Chinese acrobats, plate-spinners, hoop divers and other entertainers made a spectacular North American stage debut here last night.

The Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China opened a two-month tour of the Americas with a quick-moving show almost 2 1/2 hours long that featured everything from trick cycling to conjuring and tumbling.

A near-capacity audience of about 2,000 in the opera house of the National Arts Centre gave the visitors a standing ovation while the performers waved a red banner halting friendship between Canada and China.

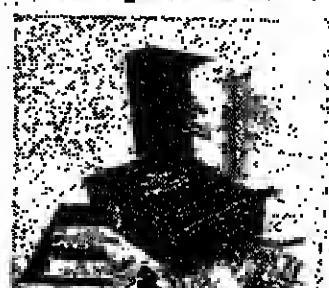
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EEC Said to Set Fine In Unit of U.S. Firms

By Robert Prinsky

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market Commission, in a new anti-trust action, decided to fine Pittsburgh Corning Europe, a subsidiary of a big U.S. glassmaker, the amount of \$108,000 for alleged restrictive agreements for the sale of cellular glass insulating material, an EEC source said today.

The decision, reached by a so-called written procedure, also ended the company's Belgian and Dutch distribution, Formica Belgium and NV Hertel & Co., the source said. They are alleged to have agreed to refrain from selling Pittsburgh Corning products in the Netherlands.

The source said the commission is to allege, prices for similar goods were up to 40 percent higher in West Germany, where subsidiary of Pittsburgh Corning handles distribution, than in Belgium and the Netherlands.

John H. Price Jr., managing director of Pittsburgh Corning Europe, said that the company had been officially informed of the decision and was "bitterly

disappointed at the lack of success" in the commission procedure.

Pittsburgh Corning Europe is a subsidiary of PPG Industries Inc. and Corning Glass Works Inc. Through their joint U.S. subsidiary, Pittsburgh Corning Corp., the two glassmakers have largely complementary product lines. Their joint subsidiaries primarily make and market cellular glass, a heat insulator and soundproofing material.

The case has been under preparation for more than a year, but it reached the decisive stage at a time when the EEC has pledged to watch out particularly for activities that result in the maintenance of artificially high prices.

Under EEC written procedure, a proposal is circulated in writing among the nine members of the commission. If none objects by a stipulated deadline, the proposal is automatically accepted.

The Treaty of Rome's article 85 forbids agreements that restrict inter-EEC trade. Exclusive dealership agreements, commission officials believe, can be used to get around the EEC's free trade obligations and maintain price differences among countries by restricting the resale of goods purchased by the exclusive dealers in various countries.

The fine is not the highest that the EEC has ever inflicted, but it is twice as much as members of the dyestuffs cartel received for price fixing.

CBI Opposes Pound Repeg

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said today that the fixing of sterling has so far caused no major problems for business and added it is opposed to an early return to a "nominal" fixed exchange rate.

The government is on record as saying it hopes to repeg sterling by the time of Britain's EEC entry on Jan. 1, although European central bankers at a recent Basel meeting reportedly agreed that April 1 may be a suitable maximum deadline for choosing a fixed sterling parity. It has been floating since June.

The use of the term "nominal" in connection with a repegged sterling rate probably reflects a belief within the CBI that an exchange rate chosen in the near-term may prove to be untenable, industry sources indicated. The statement gave no indication of where it believes sterling's exchange rate should eventually be set.

Declaring that a flexible exchange rate mechanism must be a central part of any new international monetary system, the CBI said: "Experience has shown that rigid exchange rates impose costs unacceptable to industry, not only in terms of the direct restrictions imposed, but in terms of the deflationary policies typically adopted to maintain an overvalued currency."

It said the EEC system of narrow currency fluctuations among member states should "made more flexible and added that a new approach is required to introduce a greater element of exchange rate flexibility. Otherwise, the outcome for Britain is likely to be the adoption of deflationary policies and restrictions on capital movements to maintain unrealistic parities, which would represent a denial to British industry of much of the advantage of EEC entry, the CBI said.



A.A. Boehm



Philip C.F. Lawton

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

A. A. Boehm has been named vice-chairman of Union Carbide Europe Ltd., moving from the position of vice-president with Union Carbide Europe SA. He replaces T.F.W. Jackson, who has been appointed chairman and managing director of the company's Australian subsidiary.

Alfred Hummer has been appointed managing director of Borg-Warner Shieber GmbH, Heidelberg. Mr. Hummer has been vice-president and general manager.

At Nadgeco Ltd., the UK-based consortium of electronic companies, former vice-president Robert S. Reed has been named to succeed Fred P. Adler as president. Mr. Adler will act as chairman until returning to Hughes Aircraft Co. early next year.

Dow Corning has named Kenneth G. Spyster to the newly created position of European area treasurer at the European headquarters in Brussels. Mr. Spyster formerly was controller for marketing at the U.S. parent company.

Philip C. F. Lawton will become board chairman of British Airways and a group director on Dec. 1. He succeeds Kenneth G. Wildman, who was recently appointed managing director of Rolls-Royce.

Victor C. Squitieri Jr. has been named managing director of Controlsco BV, manufacturing subsidiary of Automatic Switch Co. in Scherpenzeel, Netherlands, and also managing director of Asco Controls AG, Zug, Switzerland. Mr. Squitieri, who will assume his new position Jan. 1, formerly was vice-president and managing director of Dietzgen Europe GmbH, Nuremberg. He succeeds John G. Eucers who is retiring.

Ronald A. Tappeser, formerly regional operations manager of Reading & Bates Drilling Co.'s London-based subsidiary, has been named vice-president, Europe, Africa and the Middle East. R. W. Williams has been appointed vice-president, Southeast Asia. He will remain in the Singapore office where he was formerly regional manager.

U.K. Jobless Rate Falls to 3.4 Percent

October-to-November Drop First in 22 Years

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Unemployment in Britain dropped this month for the second month in a row, the government announced today.

Employment Minister Maurice Macmillan commented: "This shows the government's economic policies are working—I am very encouraged and heartened."

The figures showed a total of 807,022 jobless, 3.4 percent of the workforce. This was 25,510 less than the October figure.

Officials stressed it was the first time in 22 years that unemployment had fallen between October and November.

New Method

The figures were presented according to a new method combining previously separate categories under a single heading, the government noted.

The new figures exclude "temporarily stopped" workers—those who had a job on the day of the unemployment count but were temporarily suspended from work and were registered to collect benefits.

The change was one of several recommended by a government working party that reported Monday on how unemployment statistics could be improved to provide a more accurate indication of unused labor resources.

A new figure announced this month is the number of persons unemployed for four weeks or less. This totaled 173,375 persons at mid-November, down 25,235 from last month.

Under the former system of counting the workless, the mid-November total would have been 181,776 compared with 84,840 the previous month.

The number of job vacancies rose to 173,816 in November, an increase of 7,854 in the month.

ICI Profit Rises 39% in Quarter

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Britain's largest chemical concern, said today that net profits rose 38.8 percent in the third quarter but were down 16.9 percent in the first nine months.

In a telephone interview, an ICI spokesman attributed the decline in profits over the nine-month period to the poor first quarter, when ICI profits were \$14 million, down from \$27 million in the 1971 quarter.

Net profits in the quarter were \$25 million, up from \$18 million in the same quarter of last year, and in the nine months totaled \$59 million, down from \$71 million a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter were \$418 million, up from \$399 million, and in the nine months totaled \$1,255 billion, up from \$1,14 billion.

ICI said third-quarter profits maintained the momentum reflected in the second quarter. They include a credit of \$4 million on the overseas currency figures at floating exchange rates for sterling as at Sept. 30.

Sales for the nine months comprised \$578 million in home markets, up from \$539 million in the same period of 1971, and \$689 million overseas, up from \$507 million, ICI said.

BASF Profit Up

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik said today group pre-tax profits rose 38.8 percent in the first nine months, to \$73 million deutsche marks from \$45 million DM in the same period of last year.

Turnover climbed by 13 percent, to \$5 billion DM from 7.5 billion marks, the chemical concern said.

For the parent company, pre-tax profits in the first nine months increased 34.4 percent, to \$40.5 million, up from \$29.5 million DM on turnover of \$3 billion DM, up from 3.8 billion DM.

Eriasson Shows Gain

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Telefon AB Eriasson's pre-tax profits were \$64.1 million

in the first nine months, up 13.6 percent from \$56.4 million in the year-earlier period, the company said today.

Sales totaled \$589.4 million, up from \$517.3 million a year earlier. Net income per share was \$2.09 compared with \$1.88, Eriasson said.

The company said the crown-dollar conversion was made at the rate of 4.81 crowns to the dollar.

Eriasson commented that the need for equipment for public networks continued to rise in many of its major markets, but in some markets demand was affected by restrictions on capital expenditure undertaken to check inflation.

Bass Charrington

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—Bass Charrington's net profits rose 29.5 percent in the year ended Sept. 30, to \$30.7 million from \$23.7 million in 1971, the company said today.

The brewery said turnover was \$40.5 million, up from \$38.5 million a year earlier.

The company declared an unchanged dividend.

FCC Raises Rate of Return For AT&T to 8.5-9 Percent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decided yesterday that American Telephone & Telegraph should be permitted to earn at least an 8.5 percent return immediately, and as much as 9 percent in the near future.

The decision will bring an immediate \$145-million-a-year increase in long-distance telephone rates, on top of the \$250 million that was ordered 23 months ago, when the company first applied for the increase. The company said that the increase, which would apply solely to long-distance service, would amount to "less than 3 percent" and that it was inadequate.

FCC commissioner Nicholas Johnson, one of the dissenters in the 5-2 decision, said that the decision amounted to giving the company "a blank check to earn more and more at the expense of the consumer."

The increase will require the approval of the Price Commission, which would not necessarily be automatic.

The company was not able to say immediately, just which rates it would increase and by how much. Under the commission's order, it appears to have discretion to distribute the increases in any way that it chooses.

Europe to Press Japan on Ships

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—West European shipbuilders have given up hope of reaching an orderly marketing agreement with their Japanese competitors and plan to press their governments to take unilateral action to "maintain the equilibrium of the world shipping industry," the Association of West European Shipbuilders said today.

Following talks in Japan earlier this month between European and Japanese builders, as well as in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Working Party Six, the association said in a statement that:

• "The hopes of... concluding... and orderly marketing agreement will not be realized."

• "The Japanese will continue to try to take a growing and dominant share of world shipbuilding and this probably at an accelerated rate."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Record U.K. Auto Output Seen

U.K. car output is headed for a record. However, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) says the better performance so far this year, with average weekly output up 10 percent over last year, owed most to the buoyancy of domestic sales rather than exports. Output for the domestic market was 30 percent higher in the January-October period than in the previous year, but car production earmarked for export fell by almost 17 percent. In the three months ended October, output rose compared with the previous three months but production of commercial vehicles fell slightly. In sales, foreign cars gained 24.05 percent of the U.K. market in October compared with 17.4 percent for last October. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders says new registrations of imported cars totaled 32,360 in October with Renault leading the way with 4,497 units, or 3.29 percent. Fiat was next with 3,111 percent and Volkswagen followed with 2,941 percent. So far this year, foreign car registrations account for 33.47 percent of the market, up from 19.28 percent in the 1971 period. British Leyland took the biggest slice, with 28.65 percent of the market.

French Vehicle Output Sets Record

French motor vehicle production in October reached a record of 323,243 units, up 9.2 percent from September, and 13.4 percent ahead of the year earlier month. Production in the first 10 months so far this year totaled 2,712,999 million units, including 2.44 million cars, up 11.4 percent from last year. Exports in the first 10 months amounted to 1.45 million vehicles (of which 1.36 million were cars), up 8.8 percent from last year.

Chrysler's Cricket Sales Slow

Sales of Chrysler's English-built Cricket subcompact are so slow the company has stopped

importing the cars to the United States. "Only a very few" were imported in October, a company spokesman says, and none are scheduled to be imported for the rest of the year. Whether the company will resume importing the car in January will be decided next month, depending on the success of efforts to reduce present dealer inventories estimated at 4,000 cars. U.S. sales of the Cricket so far this year are 45 percent below the year-earlier total.

Westinghouse to Build Reactor

Westinghouse Electric won out over North American Rockwell and General Electric as the supplier of the nuclear steam supply system for the first large-scale U.S. fast-breeder reactor. The Atomic Energy Commission, announcing the decision by the government-owned board responsible for the project, said negotiations with Westinghouse on details of the agreement will begin immediately. The AEC also said North American Rockwell and GE will be "encouraged to participate in the project through appropriate arrangements." The \$700 million reactor is scheduled for completion on a site at Oak Ridge, Tenn., by 1980.

More Steel Firms Raise Prices

Three more American steelmakers are raising prices on a variety of products. Republic Steel, the nation's third largest steelmaker, fifth-ranked Armco Steel and sixth-ranked Jones & Laughlin say the increases apply primarily to materials used in the construction and tool and die industry, and will have little or no immediate effect on the average consumer's pocketbook. U.S. Steel, the nation's biggest producer, touched off the round of price hikes last Friday by announcing a set of price increases that averaged 2.7 percent overall. Second-ranked Bethlehem announced similar hikes that averaged 1.8 percent.

Basel Pact on Sterling Compensation in Effect

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—The so-called Basel accords that guarantee a minimum rate for sterling went into effect today, meaning that Britain will have to compensate certain sterling area countries for losses resulting from the floating pound's decline.

Under accords arranged in 1968 through the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Britain agreed to compensate certain central banks holding minimum sterling balances for losses if sterling declined below \$2.2780 for 30 consecutive days. A government spokesman confirmed that the 30-day period in which sterling was below that level expired tonight.

Eurodollars

	Nov. 23, 1972	Nov. 22, 1972	Change
1 Day Fix	4 7/8	4 7/8	Unch.
3 Months	5 3/8	5 3/8	Unch.
6 Months	5 1/2	5 1/2	Unch.
One Year	5 3/16	5 3/16	Unch.

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NEWSLETTER

on the SPANISH ECONOMY

During a recent interview, Don Enrique Fontana Codina, the Spanish Minister of Commerce, made the following statements.

1. The role of the Ministry of Commerce in the national life of Spain.

"The special position that the Ministry of Commerce occupies in the administration, as a department charged with the application of the horizontal policies in other words, policies which affect all economic sectors—of foreign and domestic commercial policy, so clearly interrelated with the general economic policy, gives it to participate—in collaboration with the other economic ministries—in the elaboration of the guidelines of Spanish economic policy.

Also, its mission of safeguarding the interests of the consumer of consumers who are still insufficiently organized—explains at the Ministry of Commerce must adopt broad and far-reaching viewpoints on economic problems.

As the department assigned to analyze domestic and foreign markets, the Ministry of Commerce performs an important service for the different sectors of the economy, of the same time encouraging them to adapt their production to the present and future demands of the consumer, both domestic or foreign. This is, after all, one of the basic postulates of the functioning of a market-oriented economy.

We may distinguish among three aspects in the action and role of the Ministry of Commerce.

As we have said, the department formulates and applies the domestic and foreign commercial policy that are so closely interrelated in all of their phases with general economic policy.

It also defines and carries out

SPANISH - EEC TRADE

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Six Countries	Nine Countries	Six Countries	Nine Countries
1970	1,662,092.6	1,938,878.0	862,024.8	1,107,127.9
1971	1,568,062.4	1,996,797.2	1,091,156.6	1,369,277.6
1972 (January-August)	1,438,478.5	1,819,277.8	908,197.9	1,016,218.5

Source: National Customs Bureau.

policies in two areas through the Subsecretariat of the Merchant Marine: construction (in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry) and development of the national merchant fleet and matters relating to commercial fishing.

Finally, it shares in the government's responsibility to maintain two conditions that are fundamental for the successful functioning of our economic system: stability of the level of prices and equilibrium in the balance of payments."

2. Spanish export policies.

"The encouragement of exports is the nucleus of our commercial policy. Exports have been given special attention in our three Development Plans, and within the policies of the Ministry of Commerce they constitute a program of action that is closely linked to the sectors of production which they serve.

To pull up levels of production and to produce continuing revenues for Spanish firms rather than simply to bring in foreign currency is the fundamental objective assigned to Spanish exports in the 1970's.

The qualitative side of our exports is just as important as their quantitative aspect.

Therefore, our exports must be in the future:

a) A permanent and stable activity—not speculative, sporadic or marginal.

b) A highly professional activ-

ity, carried out by real specialists in foreign markets.

c) A profitable activity in itself, without need of artificial supports that falsify the goals of genuine competition.

These general objectives crystallize into more specific goals within the two broad fields into which the export policy of the Ministry of Commerce divides itself: agricultural and industrial exports.

In those referring to agricultural exports, the work of the Ministry of Commerce is directed toward improving the internal structure of exporting groups (avoiding their fragmentation), linking them with organizations of agricultural producers and bringing about a reasonable coordination in the export actions of companies that are trying to strengthen the weakened negotiating position of our agricultural exports brought about by an excess of internal competition.

This is the role of the Export Marketing Group—a group of private exporters of a single product, and a system of concentrated management based on principles of free choice and private enterprise.

In the area of industrial imports, systems of shipment, export credit and insurance of credit are constantly being energized, and the last two were reorganized last year.

3. Spanish import policies.

"The Ministry of Commerce considers that adequately direct-

ed and channeled imports not only are no obstacle to economic development but that they are one of its driving elements.

But some imports can be harmful to a country to the extent in which they do not take place under normal market conditions—when they threaten the growth of branches of national production of which an acceptable competitive level is to be expected in the future, or the existence of a sector that needs to be maintained for social or strategic reasons.

Within systems of regulation of imports, we can distinguish between systems of protection of industry and of protection of agriculture.

Protection of Spanish industry is being carried out at present by means of two systems: quantitative restrictions and the tariff of customs duties. Quantitative restrictions should only be maintained as a temporary measure. Therefore, the Ministry of Commerce considers it indispensable, in application of the intentions that were already proclaimed by Spain in its memorandum to the OECD in 1969, to continue reducing the area of unliberalized imports and, especially, to do away with what is known as the "bilateral system" (the only optional system remaining in the authorization of imports) by means of the establishment of general quotas based on actual import statistics.

The Book of Rates and policies referring to customs duties constitute the basic theme of the regulation of industrial imports. Attention will continue to be given to:

—The clarification of the Book of Rates, by means of including in it the allowances and quotas and part of the appendix-listing of equipment.

—The restructuring of the Book of Rates by sectors to find a more adequate nomenclature, a

greater coordination of rights and proper levels for the setting of protection.

—Temporary selective reductions to meet price rises. Protection directed at unfair competition employs anti-dumping legislation, the control of methods of payment and limitation of imports of used and second-rate merchandise.

Protection of agriculture has been based on methods of contingency type and on the government's systems of commerce for certain products.

In this field, the establishment of systems of regulation of imports is being carried out in accordance with the following fundamental principles:

—The import and trade of agricultural products must be in the hands of private enterprise, with government intervention remaining an exception.

—Protection will be provided for national agriculture by means of a system of variable import taxes, guaranteeing prices for producers as well as consumers."

4. International Spanish commercial policy.

"Our economic relations and trade with the European Economic Community is a subject already well known for everybody, so I will begin this panoramic look at our commercial horizons with the number one client and supplier of our country—the United States.

Fifteen percent of our total trade goes to or comes from the United States. For certain branches of our exports, the United States is the primary market, and it is also the sup-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	Imports	Exports
1967	822.4	478.8
1968	872.4	483.8
1969	794.9	506.6
1970	721.4	726.4
1971	1,092.1	706.6
1972	1,569.5	736.0
1973	1,954.5	735.2
1974	2,338.8	954.4
1975	3,018.8	985.5
1976	3,590.7	1,253.5
1977	3,488.5	1,384.0
1978	3,522.1	1,589.2
1979	4,232.9	1,900.2
1980	4,747.1	2,568.9
1981	4,953.0	2,957.7

National Customs Bureau.

plier of products that are basic to our industrial development. Our policy is to dedicate maximum attention to this market, making sure that the strengthening of our ties with Europe does not bring about any weakening of those that unite us with the United States.

In future, international commercial negotiations, Spain will make the greatest possible effort to defend the idea of free and multilateral trade and to oppose the appearance of commercial and monetary zones that are partially isolated among themselves.

I ought to mention here our efforts to continue developing exchanges with the countries of the East, in an attempt to open and to maintain new markets.

With the countries of Eastern Europe, we have made progress toward the convertibility of payments and the expansion of our network of commercial offices. The trade agreement signed last Sept. 15 between Spain and Russia is a highly positive event in the normalization and growth of our relations with this country.

Our relations with Latin America carry a totally different feeling. Here there is much more than a market—it is a world we are a part of, and with which our economic relations can and should be stronger every day. But it is necessary for us to go much further than that. We are backing the development of these countries, and a great part of our foreign financial effort is being dedicated to them. The results have been good, and the image of Spain in Latin America is more that of an industrial country every day.

In respect to the rest of the world, our presence in Asia and Africa, although less important, is making itself felt. We believe that plans now in progress for the opening of new commercial offices will give a substantial impulse to our relations with these countries."

5. Foreign investment in Spain.

"Legislation concerning foreign investment is relatively liberal in our country, since, in general, it only demands authorization from enterprises financed by more than 50 percent foreign capital. Whenever a new foreign company creates export capacity or brings in new technology, the investment of 100 percent foreign capital is authorized without difficulty."



Enrique Fontana Codina
Spanish Minister of Commerce

The Economic Miracle

The Spanish Minister of Commerce, Don Enrique Fontana Codina, recently granted an interview in which he discussed some of the elements of what has become known as "the Spanish economic miracle." Following are excerpts from the interview, which took place at the Ministry of Commerce in Madrid.

renegotiating our trade agreement with the EEC. I prefer not to comment further on it at this time.

Q.—What has been the evolution of Spanish agricultural exports?

A.—Exports of agricultural products have greatly decreased in importance within our export statistics, although the amount of goods exported has gone up. Eight years ago they represented about 55 percent of the value of our total exports and now they have dropped to less than 30 percent. I assume that this trend will continue. But we must understand that this is not a drop in quantity. It is a drop in percentage—which means simply that there has been a great increase in our industrial exports.

Q.—Senior Ministro, at what rate has the gross national product of Spain grown in recent years?

A.—The Spanish gross national product grew during the decade between 1960 and 1970 at an average rate of 7.8 percent each year. Last year, due to a recession, this figure dropped a little. But we understand that this year, in 1972, the rate of growth will again be above 7 percent.

Q.—And to what factors would you attribute this rapid rhythm of growth?

A.—I would attribute it to the economic policy of the government, and especially to the provisions that have been made in each of our Development Plans. As you know, we are now in the first year of the Third Development Plan. Each Plan covers four years. The recommendations in these Plans are only advisory for private business, but they are mandatory for government corporations. I feel that it is this planning, later carried out by the government, that has brought forth the fruit we are speaking of.

Q.—Do you feel that this high rate of growth should continue?

A.—I feel that given the differences remaining between our economy and those of other more developed countries, yes, our rate of growth ought to continue at a level above 7 percent. Not only should it—I believe that for this year we have already accomplished this objective, and that next year we will do the same. This is no wish, but almost a certainty.

Q.—Will this contribute to inflation?

A.—Evidently, any policy involving such high rates of growth and development brings with it factors that predispose inflationary tendencies. Nevertheless, the economic policy of the government is directed toward keeping price rises at an absolute minimum—at the lowest possible level.

Q.—In what ways does the Ministry of Commerce protect the interests of the Spanish consumer?

A.—I would say that the most important step is that we do everything necessary to insure that supply in all areas is sufficiently elastic to satisfy all demands. I believe that the first rule for maintaining prices is that the supply be the same as the demand—or superior to it, if that is possible. Because if we do not offer a sufficient quantity of merchandise, prices immediately go up. So, if national production does not supply enough of any product, we must complement this with imports.

In other measures, if an economic sector is not operating with the necessary candor, we can intervene legally. We have an anti-trust commission, and organizations to combat fraud.

And, to go into detail, we keep track of individual articles and their corresponding commercial margins. We have agencies that make sure by means of inspection that businessmen are acting fairly—as much in respect to the quality of the products that they offer as to the prices at which they sell them to the public. These systems have been established for some time, but we have recently added more weight to them.

Q.—What percentage of Spanish trade takes place with the countries of the European Common Market?

A.—With the six Common Market countries, I believe the figure was 37 percent of our foreign commerce. Our policy toward the Common Market has not varied in the slightest; it continues to be exactly what it has been. Since we are now

Q.—What about the position of the Spanish shipbuilding industry?

A.—In respect to naval construction, I can tell you that our country has a technology among the most advanced, that it is one of the first three countries in production and that I believe that we will continue to be successful in this area because the international market esteems the quality of our shipbuilding very highly.

Q.—Could you specify any areas of Spanish export production from which you expect especially rapid development?

A.—I believe that in all sectors in which we are now exporting, the prospects are for increase. Evidently, the internal structure of our commercial organization is changing and perfecting our products as much in regard to their quality as to their prices.

Obviously the expansion of our exports must come from the industrial side, either in consumer goods or heavy equipment. In the first products we have a longer experience and our skillful work, creativity and commercial ability are already well known.

In relation to heavy equipment, our technology has gone through giant steps and we are already good exporters.

To expand exports of these products, the producing country needs creativity, a very skillful work force and commercial aggressiveness on the part of the companies that carry out the exports. I believe that we boast these three conditions.

I feel that growth will also be noteworthy in exports of heavy equipment, but that it will take place at a lesser rate than that of these consumer goods.

Q.—What are Spain's commercial relations with Russia and China?

A.—We have no official commercial relations with China, but in spite of this—we have had trade with China for several years. With Russia, too, we had exchanges for many years before concluding a trade agreement last Sept. 15. We have never had restrictions on trade in these areas, and we have had no difficulties whatsoever in commercial dealings with them.

Q.—Do you foresee a bright future, then, for Spanish commerce?

A.—During the past years, we have had annual rates of growth of exports of more than 20 percent—a very high rate of growth. So far in 1972, our figures are about the same, in spite of our being in a period of economic expansion marked by very strong demands from our domestic markets. Therefore, I have no choice but to be most optimistic about the future.

We feel that continuing commercial success will depend on totally open policies, without protectionism, maintained in concert with the countries of the world. Naturally, we are ready to follow and we are now following policies of the greatest encouragement of these conditions, removing all obstacles to exchange. We trust that if other countries follow the same policies our commercial future will be splendid.

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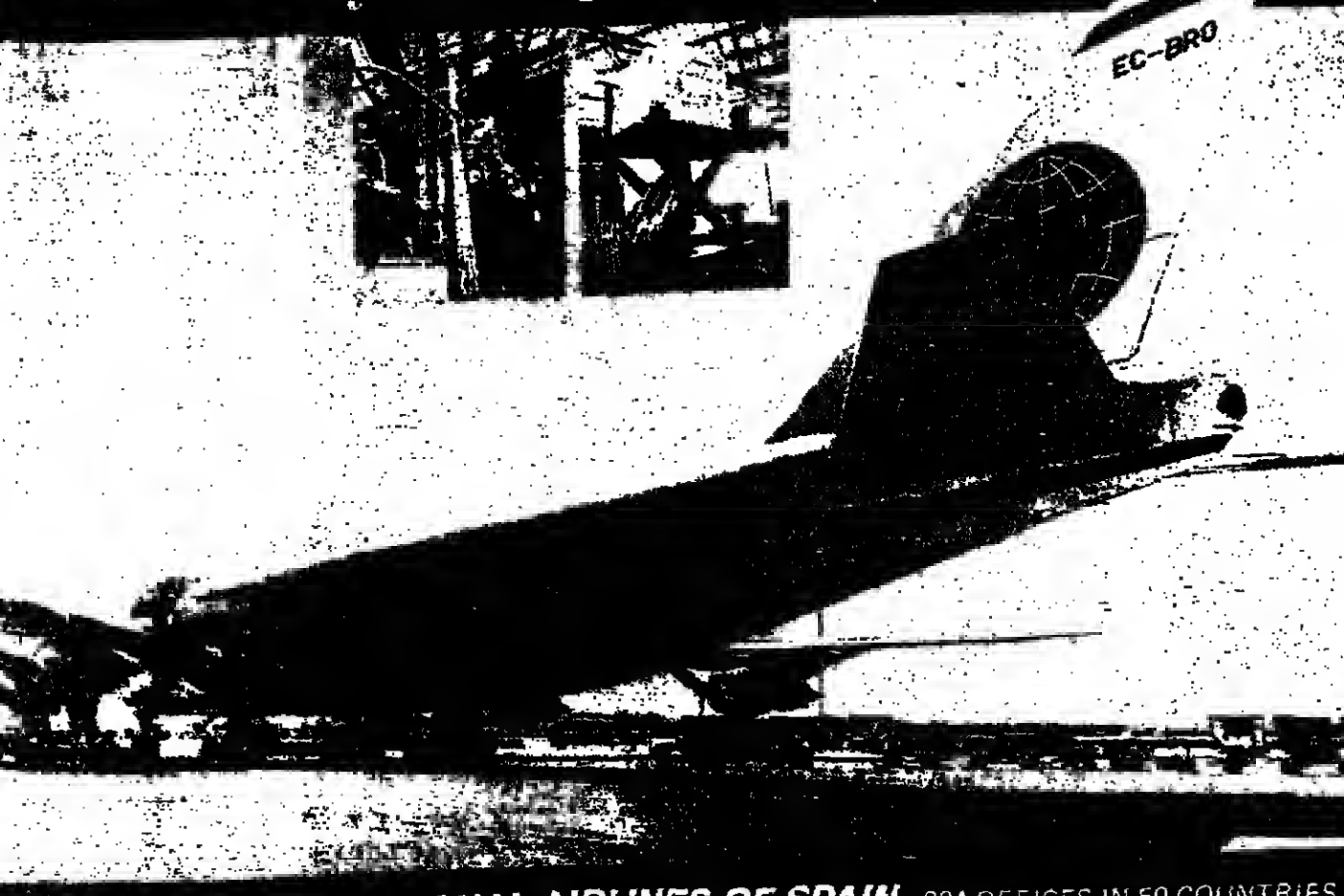
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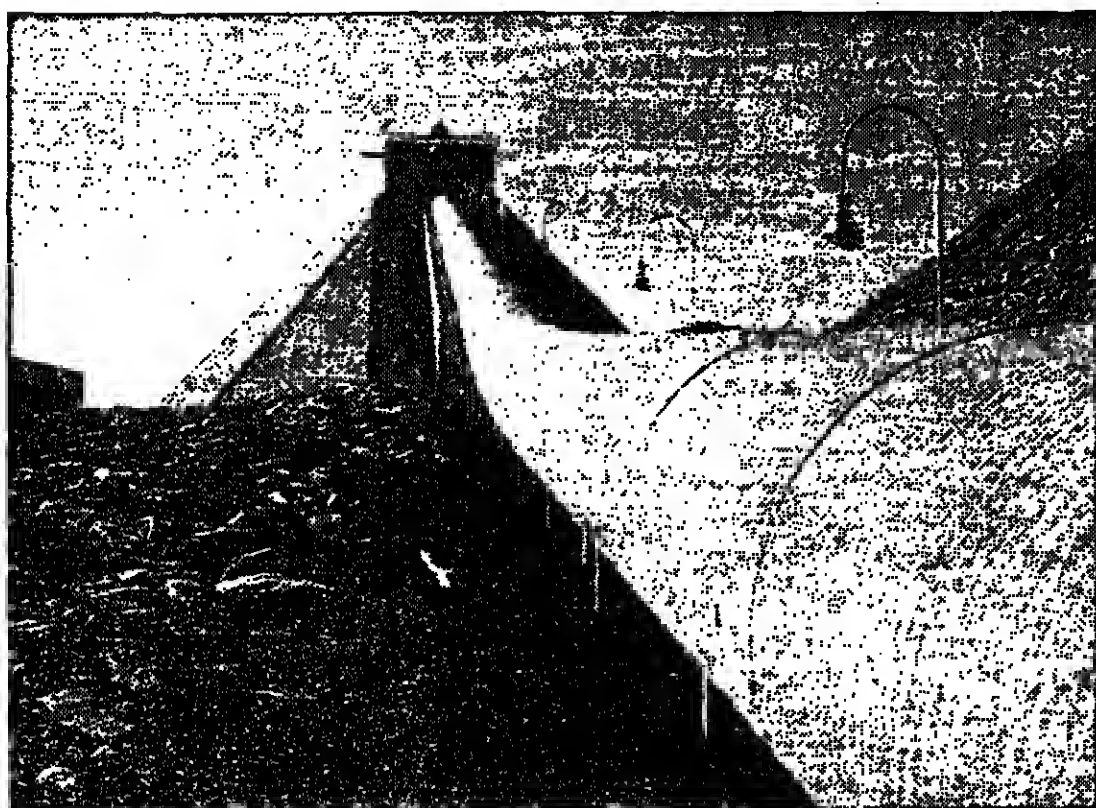
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NEWSLETTER

on the

SPANISH

ECONOMY



Transportation system for pyrites at Rio Tinto mines, at Huelva.

Toward Self-Sufficiency in Steel

EXPANDING industrial production, a house-building boom, public works projects and the large construction orders held by Spanish shipyards all mean one thing for Spain's steel industry—a big demand.

The country is heading toward self-sufficiency in steel production, and government plans call for the doubling of steel output by the end of this decade. In other words, after a brief slackening of demand in Spain caused by last year's recession, the steel industry is again in full expansion.

Projections for production in 1980 call for 16.7 million tons of crude steel—compared with 6.9 million in 1970—and 1.4 million tons of special steel products—compared with 500,000 tons in 1970. Plans have been completed for a fourth steel complex at Sagunto, near Valencia, which is expected to produce 5 to 6 million tons annually.

The first Spanish iron and steel production enterprises were established in the northern part of the country in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1948 the first coke-fired blast furnace was set up in Asturias. Later, on the Bilbao estuary, several individual concerns were consolidated in 1961 into Altos Hornos de Vizcaya—a company which remained the largest in the Spanish

iron and steel industry until the middle of the 20th century.

The major concerns in this sector continue to be located in the North. The Ensidesa complex began production in 1957 at Aviles, in Asturias. In the same region, at Gijón, three veteran iron and steel companies have formed a third large complex under the name Unisa.

The industrialization of Spain has demanded a rapid transformation of its foundries, since the products of this industry are essential to the development of such important sectors as the automotive, shipbuilding, machine-tool and household-appliance industries.

The evolution of the foundries in recent years has fully kept pace with the demands emanating from the growth and rapid development of these sectors.

Spain's iron casting industry employs 38,000 workers, and exports to the United States, Britain, the EEC and other highly industrialized countries.

There are 80 Spanish companies engaged in steel casting, with facilities for casting both shapes on long runs and shapes of heavy tonnage on a unit basis.

Production of iron and steel castings has reached 100,000 tons and exports in this field—particularly to branches of the automotive industry—are expanding.

Spectacular Growth of Oil Production

OIL and petrochemicals represent one of the fastest-growing sectors of the Spanish economy today.

The domestic demand for refined oil products has surged ahead—consumption increased from 4.7 million tons in 1969 to 27.5 million tons in 1971. But at the same time, Spanish oil refineries were increasing their output from 6.3 million to 35.1 million tons, with a considerable

and growing surplus remaining available for export.

Spain now has eight oil refineries. Attracted by the spectacular growth rate in Spanish production and consumption of chemicals and petrochemicals during the last decade, major European and American chemical companies are competing in setting up production facilities adjacent to existing or planned oil refineries or near the major steel works in the North.

A History of Industrial Expansion

SPAIN was one of the first countries to undertake the adventure of the first industrial revolution. Early in 1907, Barcelona commemorated the bicentennial of the establishment of the textile industry in Catalonia—an event which was destined to have international importance and reverberations. Thus, we can date the beginning of the industrialization of Spain back to the mid-eighteenth century, and give credit to the region of Catalonia for pioneering in the transformation of the structures of its economy.

Later, the regions of Asturias and Vizcaya in northern Spain opened the way for a large iron and steel industry.

These were certainly promising starts, but some obstacles—of both politico-social and economic types—lay ahead. Indeed, economic evolution during the nineteenth century was slowed by civil strife and political struggles. A lack of means of communication and a shortage of capital also hindered the evolutionary process.

In the latter part of the 19th century, with the first signs of industrialization in Catalonia and in the northern section being supplemented by undertakings in the manufacture of railway rolling stock, a certain measure of political stability was regained and the process of industrial expansion was resumed with renewed spirit. The establishment of major foreign companies in Spain and, subsequently, the development of private banks—partly due to the impetus provided by capital repatriated from the country's last overseas colonies, which had achieved their independence in 1898—contributed to this new situation.

In reviewing the economic evolution and industrial growth of Spain in the present century, it is necessary to establish a dividing line: the civil war of 1936-39.

In the period extending from the beginning of the century to the outbreak of the civil war, three stages can be clearly differentiated.

Economic growth in the first twenty-three years of the century was slow, although Spain benefited in the latter part of the period from its neutrality in World War I. From 1923 to 1930, the pace of development was livelier, but it declined after 1930 as a result of the international economic crisis and of the internal instability that brought about a change of political regime and attendant social convulsion.

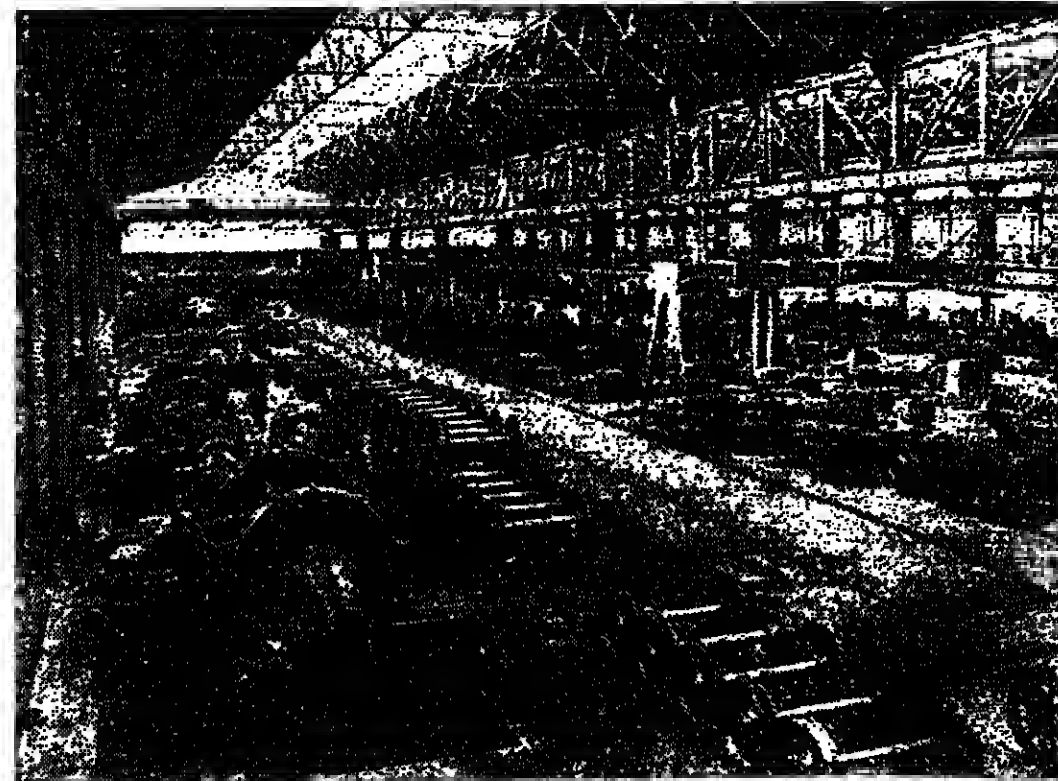
At the close of the civil war, Spain's position was difficult, a consequence of the destruction that had taken place during the three years of hostilities.

Until 1951, the process of recuperation was slow. To the causes already indicated must be added the international political attitude confronting Spain at the close of World War II.

Economic evolution in the past twenty years has been as follows: a phase of rapid growth attended by inevitable inflationary trends, followed by the introduction of a stabilization plan designed to provide a solid basis for the monetary and financial structure. Measures relating to such areas as internal monetary policy, public expenditure, national budget balance of payments and liberalization of foreign trade have all been successful, and the goals of the stabilization plan have been achieved.

After the completion of a study carried out by experts from the World Bank in collaboration with Spanish engineers, economists, industrialists and government bodies, a general Economic Development Plan based on that study was prepared. Subsequently, in 1962, an Economic Development Commission was formed and charged with harmonizing the growth of the various economic sectors, improving the distribution of national income and supervising economic structures.

From that point on, Spanish industry has registered uninterrupted growth—as all of its indexes of industrial production clearly demonstrate.



Axles and wheels for railway cars at CAF Factory in Guipuzcoa.

Technology Going out to the World

TECHNOLOGY may seem an unlikely product to turn up on a nation's list of exports alongside motorcycles, oranges and railway cars. But Spanish technology is being exported to the world on an impressive scale, and is generating great prestige for the country abroad.

As a consequence of the enormous growth of technological activities in Spain during the period of economic expansion, the government suggested in 1962 that efforts be made to coordinate the action of Spanish consulting and engineering firms abroad—specifically in developing countries—in order to best apply in other countries the broad experience that they were acquiring in Spain.

One organization that is representative of this movement, called Tecniberia, was founded in 1964 and now counts 28 Spanish engineering enterprises as members. Within its associate companies, it groups together a team of technicians including 900 doctors of engineering and architecture, 250 doctors of law, economy and science, and more than 2,000 specialized engineers and auxiliary and administrative personnel.

For each assignment, U. S. organization chooses the member firms best suited to carry it out. The high professional qualifications of these members enable the company to form groups of top efficiency and to guarantee the most reliable technical solutions to problems arising in any projects in the field of consulting engineering or studies of an economic character.

Tecniberia is registered as a consultant organization with the different agencies of the United Nations, as well as with leading institutions for development financing such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

It has also collaborated with many governments and foreign organizations—especially in Latin America—in the fields of civil

engineering, agricultural engineering and forestry, industrial engineering, naval engineering, telecommunications and electronics, town planning and architecture and economic studies.

A sample of specific projects undertaken by Spanish technicians includes the following:

- Study and recommendation for the development of the steel industry in Peru.
- Tourism development in Algeria.
- Feasibility study and design of the wholesale market in Buenos Aires.
- Preliminary study of the possibilities for use of nuclear plants in Yugoslavia.
- Feasibility study of the flood prevention in P. Alegre, Brazil.

Dramatic Jump In Auto Output

In the first half of the 1970s, the growth rate of the Spanish industry was second only to Japan's.

By 1970, the number of cars Spain produced each 1,000 people also jumped dramatically—from 19 in 1960 to 30 at the end of the decade.

Production of passenger cars and of industrial vehicles has been one of the country's fastest-growing industries, and is an industry with plans continuing expansion.

Although a world-famous automobile, the Hispano-Suiza, already being produced in Spain prior to 1936, it was not until after the civil war that the automobile industry attained its "great blossoming." This new era of production was begun in 1945 when Enasa—the builders of passenger vehicles—took over facilities of the Hispano-Suiza manufacturers in Barcelona.

By the end of 1970, Spain was producing more than 450,000 cars a year, and exporting a tenth of them.

By 1977, it is expected that productive capacity will up to one million.

Barcelona remains the dominant base for Spanish automotive production, but its position has been challenged by important plants in Madrid, Pamplona, Valladolid and Zaragoza.

Among the foreign camps that have been most active in the development of this industry are Fiat, Chrysler, Renault, Mercedes-Benz and Massey-Ferguson.

The Spanish Seat leads country's automotive field, counting for 80 percent of local market, and exporting to Holland, Finland, West Germany, Belgium and other European markets.

Production and export of Spanish trucks and buses have also gone up, and it has estimated that in 1972, Spanish manufacturers will produce more than 250,000 passenger cars, 100,000 trucks and 100,000 buses.

Spain's Shoes Come In 50,000 Models
Shoes are one of Spain's exports and nearly three-fourths of the exports go to the U.S. At an international exhibition last year, 50,000 different models of Spanish shoes were displayed.

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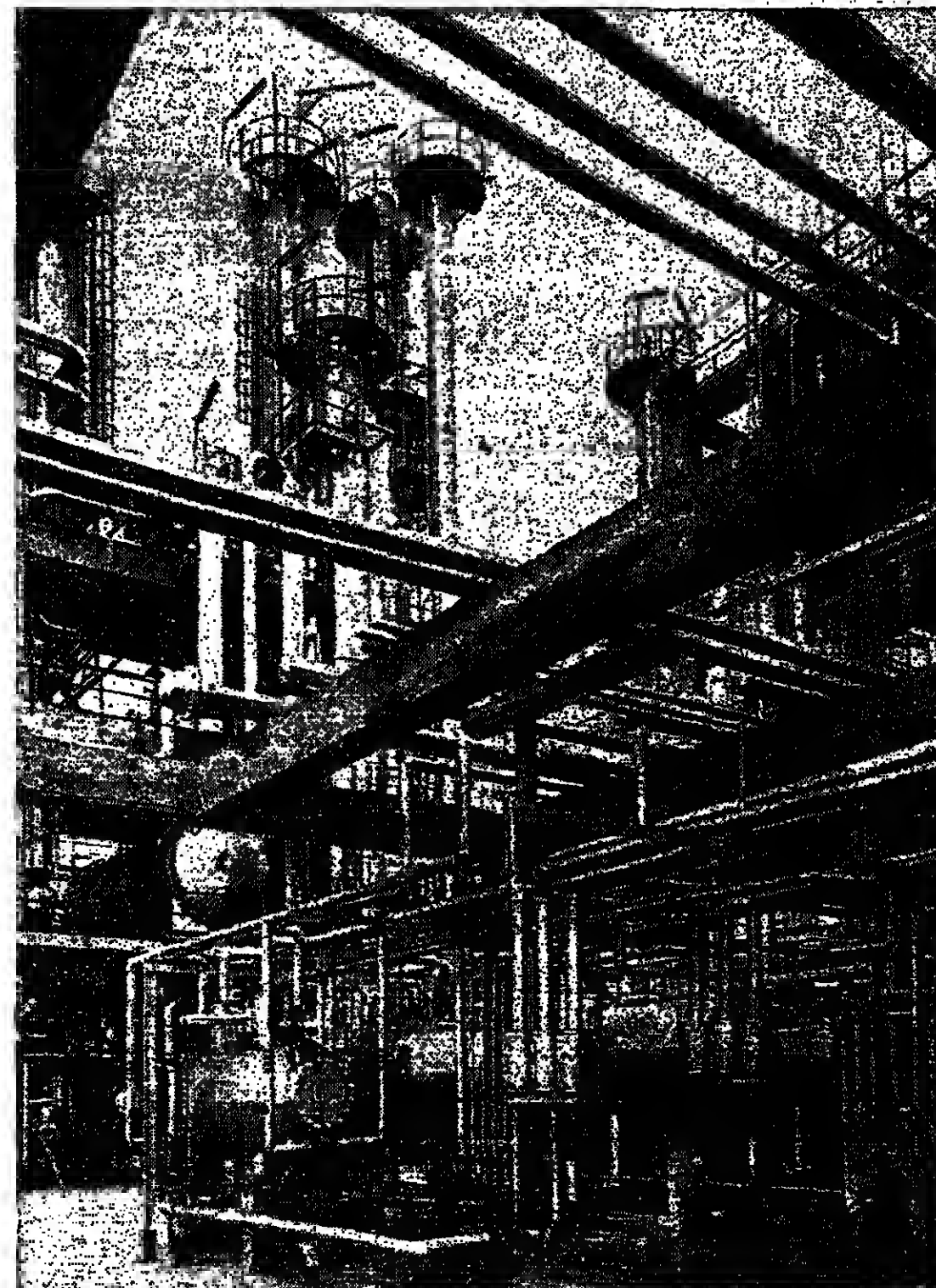
3d Plan Projects Society, Economy Goals for 1980

THE decade of the '70s is a decisive one for Spain. Taking full advantage of its outstanding opportunities for development, Spain can, during the period of these ten years, add to its status in the world and participate more forcefully in European integration and in an international economy in growing expansion. Accomplishing this will demand the joint effort and the hard work of every Spaniard.

Another goal of primary importance is the increase in well-being of the Spanish people. In 1980, Spain will have passed the hurdle of \$2,000 of revenue per capita, with which life can be much more pleasant and the level of social cohesion much higher.

That Spain may have importance in the world and that the people of Spain may live together in a more just and more developed society are our great objectives for the future.

Larger Role for Women
The Spanish woman is playing an increasingly important role in the economic life of her country. During the decade of the '60s, one million women joined the labor force and by 1970 women made up almost 25% of the total working population of Spain.



Petrochemical complex in Tarragona—Company is IQA.

NEWSLETTER

on the SPANISH ECONOMY

To Start From a Realistic Position...

ON June 8, 1972, in a speech before the Spanish Cortes, the Minister of Commerce, Don Santiago Fontana Codina, commented on the Spanish position relative to the expanding European Economic Community.

"We can say with satisfaction that the growing currents of Spanish imports and exports extend practically throughout the entire world. Spanish products are present on five continents and, at the same time, our system of production and, in many cases, our consumption, can procure their supplies wherever they may be most advantageous to them."

But history, geography and economic structure make some areas more important to us than others and, in consequence, give certain subjects preeminent positions in the preoccupations of our foreign commercial policy.

The subject of Europe occupies, without a doubt, first place. In 1970 we signed the preferential trade agreement that we are all aware of with the EEC. For Spain, this agreement was of transcendent importance. One third of our foreign trade is carried out with the Europe of the "Six" and that alone, excluding considerations of any other kind, is sufficient to make evident the necessity of maintaining our access to the Common Market, especially when the network of preferential trade agreements concluded by the EEC with other Mediterranean countries threatens to threaten the position of our competitors. The agreement has fulfilled immediate trade objectives and at the same time has solidified the bases for the more ambitious objective of our full integration into Europe.

A year-and-a-half is a short time by which to judge the effects of the agreement. So far, the flow of commerce has developed satisfactorily—which doesn't mean that there have not been problems in specific areas—and I would cite, for example, that of wine.

But the gravest problem is that which will arise as a consequence of the addition of new members to the EEC.

The move from a Europe of "Six" to an expanded Europe will undoubtedly have repercussions for us.

If we simply continue with the new members the agreement that we signed with the "Six," our industry will reap certain benefits in its opportunities for access to their markets, but our agriculture will undoubtedly be hurt by the inclusion of some very free markets in the common agricultural policy.

Therefore, the renegotiation of the agreement to adapt it to this new situation is a primary objective of our commercial policy. But in this point, as in the entire European question, we must start

from a realistic position. With due precaution and after a period of transition, we believe that our economy is prepared to successfully meet the challenge of integration into Europe. But we must realize that the dealings between a small country and an economic giant are difficult. Spain does not want to be a mere satellite or to renounce its own way of understanding the organization of society.

On this path, the first step is the adaptation of the agreement to the new situation created by the expanded economic community. We cannot know yet what its result will be. We do suggest that the period of transition that allows the new members to adapt themselves to the system of the community gives us precious time to continue growing without yet feeling the adverse effects that could come from the enlargement of the EEC. In the end, our best weapon for negotiation will be the capacity for development of our economy.

Spain in Winter

Pandora's Box of Surprises

Spain, always surprising, an incomparable art gallery and a universally recognized summer paradise, still harbors an unsuspected reserve of unknown aspects attractive to the tourist. For many, Spain is a brilliant Pandora's Box of surprises which opens in spring and closes with the end of autumn, when the high peaks of her mountains become covered with snow. But winter Spain has such a variety of attractions that it can be said that although the scenery, the climate and even the tourist routes change in winter, the number and the quality of her recreation centers remain the same. Snow, winter sports and hunting and fishing are now the main attractions, although in some parts the sun and the beaches turn their backs on the thermometer, and the climate and the atmosphere are those of an endless summer.

Spain, after Switzerland, is the

most mountainous country in Europe. This means that no part of the country is far from winter sports, and that some capitals, such as Madrid and Granada, have less than 20 miles away. There are, however, four specially privileged regions in this aspect: The Pyrenees, especially those parts in Catalonia and Aragon; the Picos de Europa, between Santander, Asturias and León; the central region, in particular the Guadarrama and Gredos ranges, and the Penedicet range, above all the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, very close to the Costa del Sol.

Snow-Covered Spain

Outstanding in the Catalan Pyrenees are the ski-runs of La Molina and Nuri, in the province of Girona, and La Baqueira—In the Valle de Arán—Espot and Llesy, in the province of Lérida. In general terms, they have a good communications system, a good hotel network at the foot of the runs and the finest conditions for the practice of winter sports.

In the high reaches of Aragón and Navarra, where the Pyrenees are blessed with deep valleys of impressive beauty, there are winter resorts in which the grandeur of the setting is blended with exceptional conditions for winter sports. The most important centers are those of Benasque, Cerler (under construction), Salient, Canfranc, Burgo de Candanchú, one of the most famous in Spain.

The well-known Cantabrian Corniche reaches out towards the sea from the heights of a mountain system which gazes, from one side, out over the green northern coast of Spain and, from the other, over the grain-raising central mesa of Castilla, the Spain of the ancient cities in the sun-washed plains. This mountain system, which rises in the Basque region to become more gentle in the mountains of Galicia, boasts of a number of important winter resorts, such as Reñosa and Puerto de Palares.

The mountain chains of Guadarrama, Gredos and Ayllón, which split the Castilian mesa, have extraordinary conditions in winter. For one thing, their proximity to Madrid and the fine communications lend the winter resorts in the area a unique attraction and animation. There are three outstanding centers: Navacerrada, which is one of the most important in Spain; Gredos and the new resort at La Pinilla, 65 miles from Madrid, on the Madrid-Burgos highway, turning off at Riaza.

No more than 40 miles from the golden beaches of the Costa del Sol, where the temperatures are such that water sports may be enjoyed at any season of the year, lies the marvelous Penedicet Range with the highest peaks in the Peninsula. This region is possibly one of the most complete tourist zones in Europe as it brings together, within a radius of 90 miles, the Costa del Sol, the fabulous natural preserves of Cañaria—hunting and fishing—and the charm of the Andalusian cities, the grace of their lively folklore and the rhythm of their air, which in Granada reaches one of man's highest achievements. A varied land, mysterious and gay as few others, this region of Andalusia is one of the most unusual blends which nature and history have come together to produce.

Dominating an almost tropical setting, with Granada at their feet, the peaks of Mulhacén and Veleta offer the southernmost snows in Europe. The season begins with the first days of December and often lasts until the middle of June. There are two ski-lifts, a chair-lift and a cable-car will soon be in operation. Within a short time construction will begin on a ski-jump. Lodgings are available.

The marvellous islands of eternal spring in themselves make up a winter paradise and offer the pleasures of their sun-warmed beaches. In Tenerife, where El Teide, with its 3,707 meters, marks the highest point in Spain, the snow covers the slopes of this imposing volcano. Just a few miles away is the exuberant beauty of the Orotaña Valley.

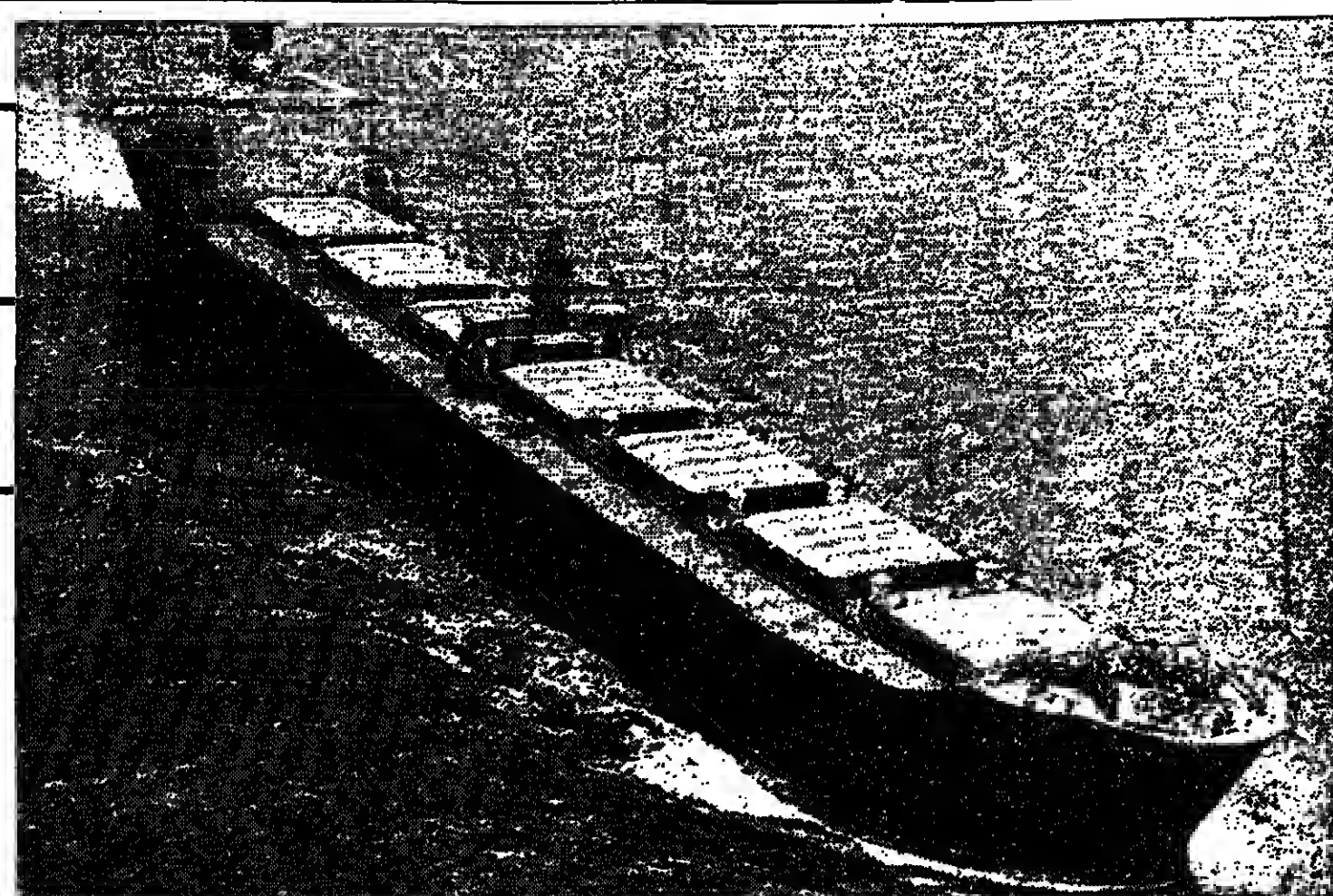
And, to finish off the panorama of snowy Spain, it should be pointed out that there is an infinity of almost unknown spots with magnificent conditions for the practice of winter sports, spots where these sports may be enjoyed in solitude, which may not be possible in a few more years.

A Hunter's Paradise

Spain boasts of important game preserves, both from the standpoint of its upland and mountainous regions and the diversity of its wildlife. Hunting has an ancient and deep-rooted tradition in this country. The hunting of deer, roebuck and boar—generally on private preserves—takes place in winter, while the bear is hunted in fall. Beating, decoys and still-hunting are used on the plains for quail, doves, bustard and hare. In the lower regions and in the aquatic areas—the lagoons and the marshes—rabbits, ducks, geese and cranes are hunted from blinds.

Good hunting is found, above all, in the high mountains, in national and private preserves and in open lands. A great help to the conservation and enjoyment of big-game hunting is the system of national hunting preserves in the Pyrenees, Arvia, Oviedo, Jaén, Málaga, Tarragona and the border of the provinces of Santander and Oviedo. The number of national preserves has recently been increased by another twenty, nearly all of them in the Cantabrian Range and the Pyrenees; only four are outside these regions: one in Badajoz, another in Ciudad Real, the third in Granada and the last in Tarragona.

On the mesetas, cultivated land in the heart of Spain, there is an



The 53,210 Dwt bulk carrier Aralar, which was built in a Spanish shipyard.

Shipbuilding: More Than an Industry, a Tradition

LONG before it became a highly scientific industry, shipbuilding was a tradition in Spain. And so it is with special pride that the Spaniard has observed the steadily increasing tonnage delivery by the nation's shipyards during the last few years and recently watched Spain climb from fourth to third place among the shipbuilding countries of the world.

Spain ranks directly behind Sweden and Japan now, and if

shipyard production continues its impressive growth, it may be second only to Japan by the end of the 1980s.

The percentage of ship production for export has also gone up rapidly. Spain currently has orders on its books from foreign owners for 148 ships totalling 2.53 million gross register tons. Last year, the country's export of ships brought in \$148 million, compared with \$124 million in 1970 and only \$61 million in 1969.

The Third Development Plan calls for the construction of 6.23 million gross register tons by 1975. The figure seems challenging, but it should be noted that Spanish shipyards not only met the goal of the Second Development Plan—2.16 million tons—but surpassed it by 30 percent.

High levels of technical competence are apparent in all phases of the shipbuilding industry. The skill of the individual worker in Spanish naval construction has long been internationally admired.

This year, the Astano shipyards in El Ferrol set a record with the launching of the giant tanker Artega (350,000 dwt)—the largest ship ever to be put into water from a conventional slipway, instead of being floated off in a dry building dock.

Half of Spanish marine construction at this point is carried out by Astilleros Españoles—Europe's biggest producer of marine diesel engines and a company which registered a growth rate of 60 percent in 1970. Other Spanish yards range in size and complexity down to the very small ones around Bilbao that concentrate on fishing vessels.

Expansion of new shipyards in Spain is being encouraged with government credits.

A Golfer's Paradise

At present there are in Spain thirty-four golf courses affiliated with the Federación Española for this sport, of which only four are closed in winter.

In Catalonia six of the existing courses remain open throughout the winter and only one, Cerdafuig, is closed because it is snow-covered. Of those mentioned, three are in the province of Gerona: Cerdafuig, Palau de Pals, in Pals, and the Costa Brava, in Santa Cristina d'Aro. The other four lie in the province of Barcelona: one, in San Andrés de Llovenas; another, in San Cugat de Valles; a third in El Prat de Llobregat, between the international airport and the sea, and the fourth in Sitges, beside the beach with lodgings easily available and, above all, very close to Barcelona.

Following the coast to the south we find, first, the Costa de Azahar course, in Castellón, and those of Manises and El Saler, not far from Valencia.

There are seven courses in Andalusia, all of them open throughout the year. Of these, five are on the coast: the first, in the province of Málaga, the Club Campo de Málaga, near Torre Molinos; the Golf Río Real and Nueva Andalucía, near Marbella; Guadalupe, near San Pedro de Alcántara, and Alcala Park, near Estepona. In the province of Cádiz, also by the sea, is the Sotogrande course, on the Málaga-Cádiz highway, 17 miles from Algeciras. In Sevilla is found the Club Pineda course, in the proximity of the capital.

In the northern part of the Peninsula are the La Coruña course (Galicia) near the capital of the same name; that of Castiello, in Gijón (Asturias); Pedraña, in Santander; La Gales, near Bilbao; Zarauz (Guipúzcoa), near the town of that name, and the Golf de San Sebastián with its new facilities, in the vicinity of Fuenterrabía, not far from San Sebastián (Guipúzcoa). Lastly, there is the Ulzama course in the valley of the same name, not far from Pamplona.

In Aragón, there is the Aero Club de Zaragoza course in the vicinity of the capital. They are five courses in the center of the Peninsula, four of them, Puerta de Hierro, Club de Campo, Real Automóvil Club and Mariano Barberán, in the vicinity of Madrid and the fifth, Club de Golf de El Escorial, in that city.

Sport Shooting

Trap-shooting and pigeon-shooting have many fans in Spain, a country which has produced true champions in this specialty. The most important shoots are held in Madrid, although practically every city in Spain has installations for the practice of the sport.

In any Spanish city there is a good number of tennis courts, all of them easily accessible to the visitor. Madrid, San Sebastián, Bilbao, Barcelona, Valencia, Sevilla and Málaga are the busiest centers.

Against the Calendar

Spain is one of the very few countries in Europe which can include its beaches among its winter attractions. The length of its shoreline and, above all, its climatic conditions mean that, while

Shopping for High Quality

In Spain high quality articles are available at excellent prices, both in the great capitals and in the small cities. The extensive display windows of the major department stores and luxury shops will draw your eye and invite you to buy. Situated almost always in the most central districts, they offer their specialties in high fashion, jewelry, antiques, gift articles or cosmetics. In the great department stores of truly international quality are brought together a diversity of articles which makes shopping easy. In even the smallest towns there are picturesque stands which offer articles typical of the regional handicrafts. In Madrid one must make a visit to the Rastro on a Sunday morning. It is a market with a personality all its own lying around the noble plaza of the sun, half in the open air, half in galleries and arcades with a popular atmosphere. In the Rastro anything may be found, especially antiques, from a signed painting, a Gothic carving or a piece of period furniture to any household utensil or a bull-fighter's costume. There are many items which will attract your attention. Textiles are highly regarded, with important mills, particularly in Catalonia.

It is also possible to buy all kinds of artistic objects produced by the rich and varied Spanish craftsmanship: carpets, tapestries, fans, shawls, porcelains, ceramics, wrought-iron, wood carvings, articles showing the jeweler's skill among many others; high fashion, ready-to-wear, perfumes, jewelry, costume jewelry, leather goods—shoes, handbags, suitcases, gloves—suede, etc. Sporting goods represent another class—rackets, firearms, boats, etc.—which brings together two requisites for the buyer: magnificent quality and excellent prices.

Food and Lodgings

The traditional hospitality of Spaniards has one more way of demonstrating itself as, aside by side with modern and efficient hotel installations—without doubt among the finest in the world—



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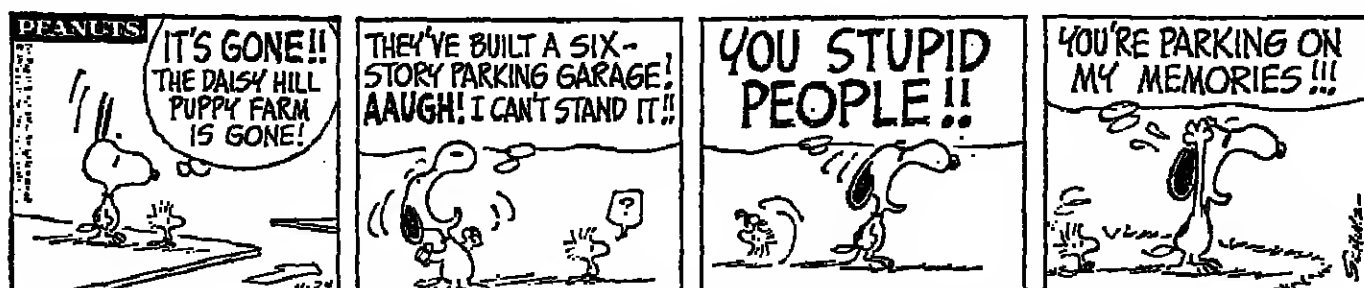
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PEANUTS



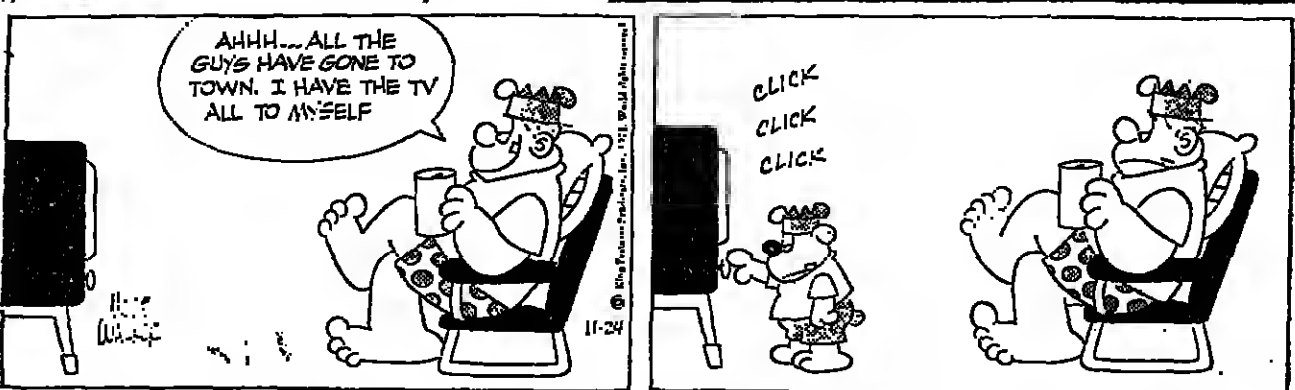
B. C.



L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South found himself in three no-trumps on the diagram deal after West had overcalled one spade and East had bid hearts, as shown. At this vulnerability situation, East-West could take some risks, and North-South did not look for a penalty.

As the bidding had shown that South was prepared for a major suit lead, West tried a diamond instead and was not dissatisfied with the results. South played low from dummy and captured East's jack with the ace. His next play was a club to the jack, allowing for the slight possibility of a singleton ace with West.

East won with the club ace and shifted to the spade eight, South put on the queen and, when West took the king, he shifted back to diamonds. Dummy's king won, and the stage was now set for an end-play.

The next four tricks were won with the club king, the heart ace, the heart king and the club queen. This left the following position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 9 6	♠ 8 3	♠ 8 3	♠ 8 3
♥ 10	♥ 10 4	♥ 10 4	♥ 10 4
♦ 9	♦ 9 5	♦ 9 5	♦ 9 5
♣ 7	♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3

The lead of the club six to dummy's seven forced West to part with a diamond, and he was thrown in at the next trick with a diamond lead.

Notice that East could have done better by preserving his diamond jack at the first trick, leaving himself in a position to win a diamond lead later. But South could then have resorted to an alternative line, holding up once in diamonds and eventually making his ninth trick in the heart suit.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 9 6	♠ 8 3	♠ 8 3	♠ 8 3
♥ 10 4	♥ 10 4	♥ 10 4	♥ 10 4
♦ 9 5	♦ 9 5	♦ 9 5	♦ 9 5
♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3	♣ 7 5 3

WEST		EAST	
♠ K J 7 5 4	♠ 8 3	♠ 8 3	♠ 8 3
♥ Q 10 6 4 3	♥ J 8 7	♥ J 8 7	♥ J 8 7
♦ 10 9 2	♦ A 8	♦ A 8	♦ A 8

SOUTH (D)		EAST	
♠ A Q 10	♠ 8 3	♠ 8 3	♠ 8 3
♥ K 9 8 2	♥ J 8 7	♥ J 8 7	♥ J 8 7
♦ A 2	♦ K Q 6 4	♦ K Q 6 4	♦ K Q 6 4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

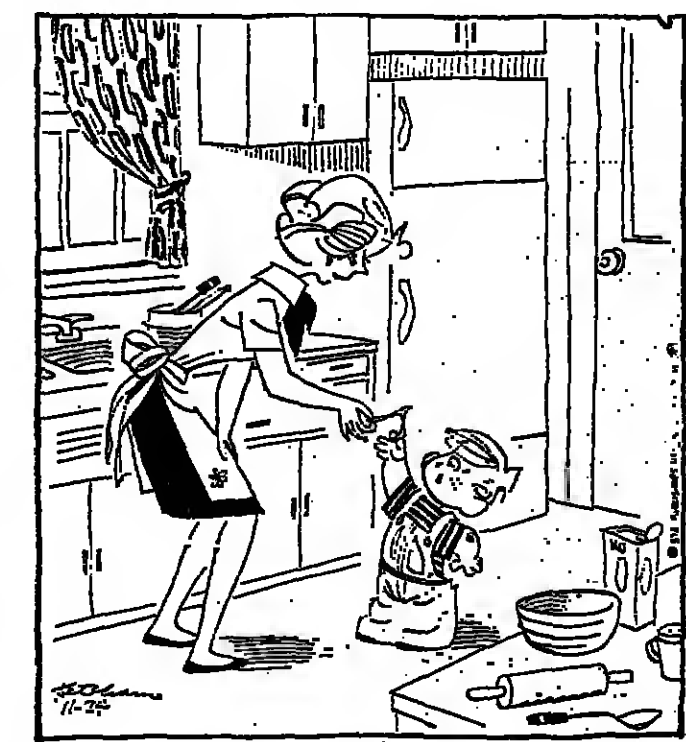
NORTH		EAST	
1 ♠	1 ♠	2 ♣	2 ♣
2 ♠	2 ♠	3 ♠	3 ♠
3 ♠	3 ♠	4 ♠	4 ♠

West led the diamond three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1. ABRUPT	2. SILENT	3. REGAL
4. LARGELY	5. HONORABLE	6. MIGHT
7. BALLAD	8. ELEGANT	9. RICH
10. JILLY	11. DITTY	12. TASTE
13. PLAT	14. AUSTIN	15. PLAT
16. CANNON	17. PLAT	18. PLAT
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70. PLAT	71. PLAT	72. PLAT

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INVAR	HALET	CALVEE	FLAUDE
-------	-------	--------	--------

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: GLOVE PUTTY MILDEW BROGUE
Answers: How to sell on electrical gadget—PLUG IT

BOOKS

ALBERT EINSTEIN
Creator and Rebel

By Banesh Hoffmann

with the collaboration of Helen Dukas. Viking, 372 pp. \$3.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THIS new life of Einstein concentrates on that aspect of Einstein that made him renowned: the theoretical physicist. Unlike so many other authors who neglect the scientist for Einstein the quaint character or the involved pacifist or the victim of Nazism, Banesh Hoffmann and his collaborator, Helen Dukas, Einstein's former secretary, write about the originality of his thought, his contribution to our conception of the universe, his place in world science. The larger outlines of his life are not missing and through judicious quotation from letters and detailed incidents, we are given a pretty good idea of what sort of man Einstein was: modest, unassuming, simple in everyday life.

But after all, other men have defended pacifism, incurred the hostility of the Nazis, resisted McCarthyism and urged the concept of atomic energy for non-military purposes. Had Einstein been known for only these activities, he would still have been a great-hearted spirit. But the special greatness that derives from his creative thinking in the field of theoretical physics is his alone, and the authors were wise enough to make that aspect of the man their special province.

Mr. Hoffmann, professor of mathematics at Queens College and one who worked with Einstein at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, outlines for us each of Einstein's major contributions: from those of the miraculous year, 1905, when he came to the attention of the scientific world with the publication of four significant papers to those of the last decades in Princeton when, out of touch with the latest work in physics, he toiled endlessly on his unified field theory.

Obviously explaining the universe of 20th-century physics is no easy job, and I will not pretend that everything in the book was absolutely clear. But the fault is certainly not Mr. Hoffmann's. It takes a man's imaginative resources to continually explain through models and analogies what is best and most easily explained through mathematical symbols. What is clear, logical and beautiful in equations becomes something else again in a schematic drawing. Nevertheless, his explanations are clear and uncluttered, and he suggests Einstein's originality again and again by an appropriate analogy or comparison.

In fact, so lucid were his words that this reader persuaded himself that he understood very well the differences between Einstein and Bohr, Heisenberg and their followers over Heisenberg's principle of indeterminacy. Mr. Hoffmann is especially successful in conveying what it is like to rethink one's view of the universe and what it means to have that

fresh view confirmed. One can feel, almost share, the excitement and deep satisfaction that must have come to Einstein, Sir Arthur Eddington and those who worked with him when the results of the 1919 eclipse of the sun confirmed Einstein's prediction of the perihelion of Mercury. It is breath-taking to think that an idea as vast and so remote could prove out so accurately in fact.

In spite of the originality of his ideas, it is also true that Einstein was a product of his time. It is surprising how often the findings of others were at hand when Einstein needed them: the non-Euclidean geometry of Riemann, the formulation of the Fitzgerald-Lorentz contraction of the quantum theory, of Planck's quantum theory. There is a kind of orderly progression in the field of science that the layman may not see when he sees only the dramatic and spectacular breakthrough. The fact that he was singled out from among other eminent scientists to be the darling of the popular press and of the man in the street was a source of comic despair to Einstein. Mr. Hoffmann admires his subject, but his book maintains a sensible perspective.

His study offers other food for rumination. The many instances of collaboration, of intellectual interdependence, of across national boundaries and languages differences, and raised the discourse to levels seldom found in other human pursuits. The generosity of these men and women to each other, their respect for the achievement of their peers is seen in the letters from which the author quotes. Yet when World War I broke out, too many of their vision and became part of the destructive element of their own country. Einstein was a Berlin in those years and, though technically a Swiss citizen, he showed his horror at the senseless killings and did his best after the war to reestablish the sense of community that had existed among the scientists.

In this regard it is ironic that his most famous equation, $E=mc^2$, is associated in the mind of the average citizen with the power of the atom bomb. And Mr. Hoffmann mentions that one of his theories, that of the stimulated emissions of photons, could be the basis of death-death rays.

In concentrating as they have done on the scientist, the authors have perhaps gone a little too much to the other side. More surely, could have been said about the family man, about his view on Israel, music, pacifism. We are not told overly much how he actually lived in Berlin, Princeton or what he was like as a teacher. But the excellent scientist is there in full measure.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Sad ballad	44 Abrupt	11 "— it to me!"	39 Biscuit
5 Dims	45 Auto parts	12 Wild plum	41 Wife of Zeus
10 Being Lat.	46 Ballet posture	13 Otherwise	42 Fraternal kinship
14 Rule the	47 V.I.P. in a strike	21 Schary	43 Affront
15 Rule the	48 Suave	23 Murray et al.	44 Delicate
16 Hard or soft	49 Alaskan	25 Giant	45 Escort
17 Starch root	50 Governor	26 Result of his and but	46 Purse: Ger.
18 African mammal	51 Native of Tabriz	27 Farewell	47 Defenseless
19 Army men:	52 Locale	28 Forty days	48 Immature
20 Corrects	53 Levant	29 Immature	49 Spiteful ones
21 City in Illinois	54 Card	30 Immature	50 Dissolve
22 West German	55 Clear: Fr.	31 Haut—	51 Czech river
23 Mid-Atlantic	56 Heal	32 Mountains	52 Melancholy ones
24 map listing		33 Writer Seton and others	53 Islands near Galway
25 Riddle		34 Biscuit	54 Pacific grass
26 "It's—"		35 Wife of Zeus	55 Near or Far
27 Peter and Ivan		36 Affront	56 Writer Hentoff
28 Governor's		37 Delicate	
29 nickname		38 Escort	
30 Winged Victory		39 Purse: Ger.	
31 Biblical well		40 Dissolve	
32 Persian writing		41 Czech river	
33 Golf equipment		42 Melancholy ones	
34 Youngman		43 Islands near Galway	
35 Garbo, for one		44 Pacific grass	
		45 Near or Far	
		46 Writer Hentoff	

